The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,126—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th July.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No assengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond rindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be btained, and Coupons are issued for places in he Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at assagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon the previous day.

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The attention of passengers is called to the importance of aving their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destiation.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, nveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers r Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CATHAY, 26th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for hina and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at y port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
MPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and RINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
ARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
NDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, d Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
assoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July , 1894.

OMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

HE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Home-d-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to ibar and Mauritius.

ETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and ive months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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assengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" e Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth refully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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IRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS D SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 31st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,271 tons, on the 26th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1894. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

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During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

		per Doz. Qts.
LIQUEUR	Rs.	28
GLENFALLOCH	,,	26
COCKTAIL	,,	26
BIRCHBRAE SCOTCH WHISKY	,,	20

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

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For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 100 per dozen.

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CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
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Apply to
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INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

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STYLES
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HATS
NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
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BLACK	11	8
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BLACK	7	8
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LT. DRAB	7	8

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

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All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	,,	40
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The LATEST and BEST Remedy.—Far in advance of anything yet discovered. Reports show that it does all that is claimed for it. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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A valuable aid to the *Sea Sickness Remedy*, being Tonic and sustaining; supporting the strength in the absence of food. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
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PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
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Whose Name is a Sufficient
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FOR THE
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SPECIALITIES:—

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"1888" Mixture	per	1	lb. tin	4	4
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	2	4
"Pyramid" Mixture	,,	½	,,	2	4
"Golden Block" Mixture	,,	1	,,	3	12
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	2	0
"Rifle" Mixture	,,	1	,,	3	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,,	¼	,,	1	0
Golden Fleece	,,	½	,,	2	0
Latakia	,,	½	,,	2	0

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS,
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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will Sail for MALABAR COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 30th July, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
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HIDES AND SKINS.

TENDERS for Supply of above to Madras Arsenal for year 1895-96, will be received up to 17th September, 1894, and be opened on 18th idem by the Ordnance Officer in charge, to whom application for further particulars should be made.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS :—
THE SECRETARY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, CALCUTTA, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, to consider the Directors' proposals for the Formation of an ANNUITY BRANCH, and for the Enlargement of the Scope of the Fund by eliminating the Clause of Rule 3 relative to Local Limits.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1894, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from J. F. Fernandez, Esq., resigning his seat on the Corporation.

2. Letter from George Cotton, Esq., asking the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings until the middle of November.

3. Letter from the Chairman, House Connections Committee, communicating resolution of the Committee.

4. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 327 and Rs. 348 to meet the cost of Connecting the Houses belonging to Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldas and Ganpat Moroba Varde, at Girgaum Back Road and Kandawady Lane, with the Municipal sewer thereat.

5. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 700 per mensem from 1st August up to the end of the current financial year, for the cost of establishment coal, &c., for lighting the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Offices with electricity.

6. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Report on the question of the construction of storm-water drain in Cruickshank Road, and of the provision of sewerage for that part of Parel district which can be dealt with on the gravitation system, and in which pipe sewers have not already been laid, and recommending sanction (1) to the construction of the storm-water drain at the estimated cost of Rs. 27,073, and (2) to the carrying out of the sewerage in question at the estimated cost of Rs. 81,620. The cost to be debited to savings on grants for previous drainage works.

7. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Report on the subject of the filtration of the Tulsi water and recommending sanction to the contruction of filter-beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 186,000.

8. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 2,000, for repairing the pump rods of the engines at Love Grove Pumping Station.

9. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation (1) to authorize the Commissioner to address Government, with a view to the terms on which the raising of the loan of Rs. 23,25,000 for drainage and other works being so far modified as to allow of the raising of the balance of Rs. 10,25,000 thereof between 1st July and 31st December, 1895, instead of Rs. 8 lakhs between 1st July and 31st December 1894 and Rs. 2½ lakhs between 1st July and 31st December 1895, and (3) to sanction the expenditure on account of the works included in the loan being paid for by advances from Surplus Loan and other balances, to be adjusted hereafter against the Loan Funds.

10. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending at a cost of Rs. 1,102, certain additions to the bungalow, the property of the Municipality, at Mahim, occupied by the Police Inspector, an enhanced rent, equal to 5 per cent. on the outlay, to be incurred by these works, being levied.

11. Sanction to be asked to (1) an additional grant of Rs. 79,219 for the Colaba sewerage works, consequent on the fall in exchange on England since the contracts were entered into for the supply of machinery and materials for the works; (2) to Rs. 29,219 of this amount being debited proportionately to other sewerage works now in progress or to be undertaken on account of charges for the preparation of plans and estimates executed by the Colaba Establishment; and (3) to Rs. 50,000 being debited to savings in the grants for former drainage works, or to future loan for drainage.

12. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding petition from Messrs. Hormusjee Shapurjee Katrak and others, and letter from the Commissioner, reporting thereon, and recommending the grant of Rs. 1,943 for cost of widening open side-drain near Framjee Cowasjee Fire Temple at Karelwady for covering it with dhapas and gratings.

13. Sanction to be asked to the taking up of 1840½ square yards of land, or thereabout, at Curry Road, at a cost of Rs. 6 per yard, or Rs. 11,043, required for site of new market, and to the expenditure of Rs. 30,693 for the cost of construction of the market. The total amount, Rs. 41,736 to be paid as an advance from available balance to be adjusted to the debt of Loan charges. Sanction to be also asked to application being made to Government for sanction to the raising of the necessary loan.

14. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting the budget transfer, sanctioned by the Standing Committee, on the 27th ultimo, amounting to Rs. 108-5-5.

15. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of (1) Rs. 3,157-10-1, being the book value of 2 horses sent to Pinjrapole, 38 bullocks which died and 2, which were destroyed, during the quarter ending 31st May, 1894; and 3, Rs. 98-13-4, being the book value of 1 bullock of the Markets Department, which died on the 22nd March, 1894.

16. Notice of motion from Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Esq., on the subject of the prevention of fish selling, &c., at Chowpaty shores.

17. Notice of motion from Dinsha Bamanjee Pestonjee Master, Esq., on the subject of the removal of tablet from the well, known as "Bhikha Behram's Well," situate opposite the General Post Office.

18. Letter from the Commissioner on the question of the disposal of town sweepings.

19. Letter from the Commissioner as to Surplus Cash Balance for 1893-94, Lapsed grants for the same period, &c.

20. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding list of 14 applicants for a free studentship in the Veterinary College, and recommending Mr. Wasudeo Ramling Mudelier for the vacancy.

21. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, stating that the Committee recommend that the offer of Rs. 500 for the foundation of school prizes from Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, President, Harkisondas Brijlal Memorial Committee, be accepted.

22. Letter from the Commissioner, stating that the task demanded of him by the Corporation Resolution of 16th July, 1894, the preparation of a book on the drainage of Bombay, could only be undertaken if he were placed on special duty for the purpose for a month.

23. Letter from the Commissioner, as to the principles on which advertisements have been given to newspapers.

24. Letter from Mr. Manmohan Lakshman, enquiring whether the Corporation will accept Rs. 100 in 4 or 3½ per cent. Government Paper in trust, the interest of which shall be devoted to the purchase, annually, of a cotton "edham" and a silk gold-embroidered choli, embroidered in silk with the words in (Guzerathi) "Vajibai Anja Brahma Kshatriya Prize," for presentation to a girl of the Brahma Kshatriya caste studying in the Null Bazaar or other Municipal Girls' School.

25. Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, for June, 1894.

26 Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that Mr. Khodabux Allum be informed that the Commissioner has no power to compel the owner of the private market to let a stall therein to petitioner, and that it is not considered desirable to allow a butcher's stall to be opened in the vicinity of the market.

27. Further application from Hadji Habib Mahomed and other wood-dealers asking to be exempted from payment of taxes and fees due by them.

28. Statistical Report and Returns of the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary for 1893.

29. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for consideration draft By-Laws framed by him under Section 461, Clauses (k l m n and o) of the Municipal Act.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, July 24, 1894.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1894, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Hirajee Byramjee Shanga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khatri Sidick Hajee Jooma by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 21st April, 1891, and made between the said Khatri Sidick Hajee Jooma of the one part and the said Hirajee Byramjee Shanga of the other part, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2382 and new No. 9431, and under old survey No. 847 and new survey No. 4282, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C ward No 7384 and Street Nos. 323 and 325, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Memon Meeya Ahmed Esmail Khandwani, on the south fomerly by the property of Fatmabai and now of Bibibai, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor Khatri Sidick Hajee Jooma and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's attorney Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersinged.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 25, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

2 cases fancy table ornaments.

AT 1-30 P.M.

- 1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
- 1 powerful bay Arab horse, about 14-1, aged, goes in single and double harness,
- 1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
- 1 strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
- 1 C. B. Grey pony, about 13-2, quiet to ride and drive.
- 1 strong pony cart with a grey pony mare and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER FOURTH ROW.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Pastakia, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahadoo Ramjee and Dagdoo Ramjee by his mother and natural guardian Rangobai, widow of Ramjee Khandoojee, all legal representatives of Ramjee Khandoojee, deceased, the mortgagor, by virrue of the power of sale reserved to him under indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 28th day of April, 1881, and 26th day of July 1889, the following valuable landed property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinch Bunder fourth Row in the sub-district of Mandvi, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under former No. 6 and now under present No. 5, the said property containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and fifty-six feet in length, the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Nilloba Bapoojee, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Hurry Tadakar, and on or towards the south by the house of Khandoojee Goonajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, July 25, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Berkley Place, Byculla, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, pictures, wind-proof lamps, fancy table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of A. LEITH, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NOWROJEE HILL ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ruttonsey Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Husson Mahomed, the mortgagor, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground, together with the dewelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Nowrojee Hill Road, in the registration sub-disrrict of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3811, and Streets Nos. 164 and 166, containing by admeasurement 133 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Nowrojee Hill Road, on the west by the Kamda Street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the halalcore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 12 CASES COLOURED SATIN.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Benarsidas Dyashunker, Delhi—

733 {4387-89, 4694-93, 4739-41, 4938-40} 12 cases coloured satin.

SALE OF ONE CASE WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOWERED MUSLIN.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr Shri Narain Khunnah, Contractor of C239, Cawnpore.

D2327—1 case 200 pieces 35-36" by 10 yards, white embroidered flowered muslin.

On TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Rajabai Tower, in the premises vacated by Messrs. Tellery and Co., Indian Curiosities, and invoice of fancy flower vases and table ornaments, also valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, handsome pictures, windproof lamps, iron-safe, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 25, 1894.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

BEG to announce that their entire New Stocks of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

are just to hand, for present Sowing. No advance on Prices in 1893-94 Catalogue, as we depend on a greatly Increased Business to recoup ourselves for loss of greater part of our profits through the Fall in Exchange of the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty. Catalogues Free on application on receipt of As. 2 for postage.

Read "PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

Cloth Boards, Rs. 5.

A few Copies in Limp Paper, at Rs. 3-8.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

SYLK'S HOTEL, OOTACAMUND, NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.

CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI, Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSEDJI KATRUCK, RATANBAI, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI HORMUSJI, SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, NALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1889, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of the three of the clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal heirs or legal representatives of each of them as have died since the date of said Decree or any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Framji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1766, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Cursetji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Lakrawalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 356.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 522 OF 1892.

SIR ALBERT ABDOOLA DAVID SASSOON, Baronet, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, REUBEN DAVID SASSOON, ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON and EDWARD ALBERT DAVID SASSOON, all now residing in England, and SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, residing at Malabar Hill, Bombay, all carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants in London, Bombay and elsewhere under the style of DAVID SASSOON and COMPANY .... Plaintiffs.

VS.

BAI JUMNNABAI, of Bombay, Hindoo, Widow and Executrix of TRICUM NATHOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at Vudgady, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit, on the 31st day of January, 1893, it was ordered that the hearing of the above Suit should be and it was thereby postponed to the 7th day of February then next, and that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 97-15-0, being the taxed Costs of that day when taxed and noted in the Margin thereof. And whereas by a Decree made in the above Suit, on the 9th day of February, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant as Executrix as aforesaid, should pay to the Plaintiffs out of the Estate of the Testator the sum of Rs. 12,500 for debt and the sum of Rs. 596-13-0 for Costs, which Said debt and Costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 13,096-13-0 and simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 3rd day of April, 1894, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 355 5/9 Square Yards or thereabouts, on the Frere Road, in the Island of Bombay, with a dwelling house thereon, bearing No. B P T—210 of the Bombay Port Trust, and No. 8480 of the Bombay Municipality, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hormusjee Meherwanjee Naryalwalla, on or towards the West by the Public Road called the Frere Road, on or towards the North by the property of Tricum Nathoo, deceased, and on or towards the South by a Public Road called the Carwar Street, held on lease, dated the 28th day of March, 1882, from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, to Hurri Suddoo Joowakar for a term of fifty years from 1st April, 1882, renewable on the terms therein mentioned at the annual rents of Rupee one per square yard for the first ten years, and Rupees one and a half per square yard for the next ten years, and Rupees two per square yard for the remaining thirty years, which said property was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant as the Executrix of the said deceased.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, Costs of previous execution and of the said warrant for sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the Lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. BROWN AND MOIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 18.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local Time), for the Supply of COUNTRY-MANUFACTURED RUM, at the Stations and in Quantities noted below, on the 13th AUGUST, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

STATIONS.		ESTIMATED QUANTITIES.
Bombay,	Gallons	3,030
Poona	,,	2,250
Mhow	,,	1,228
Karachi	,,	438
Kamptee	,,	937
Deesa	,,	600
Jubulpore	,,	1,284

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Store-keeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO SINGAPORE. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10.00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. MADRAS. COLOMBO. KANDY.
GALLE. SINGAPORE. HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. ,,
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. ,,

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If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,, ⅛th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,, ⅛th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
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To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 3
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 1
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,,

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 6
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
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First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	,, 4½ ,,
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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	145 to 160 65 to 73 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
barter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,350	1,350	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	[illegible]	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	17	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	20	2		107
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all	14	107½ 190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	615	2,500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	51		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500		30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	112½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,300	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,080	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 ...	200 195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,040

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R.' Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	850
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	375
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,180
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	81
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	167½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	50	15 pr. ct	1,53½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,632½
Mazagon	5,000	[illegible]	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld	1,350	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Veulshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,250	Nil	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	4,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3?0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100 25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-4	
China Leaf	"	28-14	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold, old	"	28-13	"
Do. do. new	"	28-8	"
Australia do.	"	28-14	
Bombay do.	"	28-13	
English Sovereigns	"	18-3	
Do. Dragons	"	18-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	95	
Do. 17½ do.	"	95-4	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	195	
Franc pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

St. Peter's Boys' School vs. Sir Jamsetjee Institution.
Bankers vs. Brokers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi entered, and the steamer Brahmani left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rohilla entered, and the steamers Polluce and Samoa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Cathay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

BURGLARY AT PAREL.—Mulchund Ramji, a grain dealer, having his shop at Parel village, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 22nd instant, his shop was broken into by a hole being made in the roof, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 175, were stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—"North Indian Folk lore about Thieves and Robbers," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, Hutwa, Saran District, Behar.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gaya, a Hindu girl, aged three years, residing with her mother, at 1st Carpenter Street. On Sunday morning, the deceased was leaning over the cross bar of a window on the first floor of her house, and looking into the street when she accidentally overbalanced herself, and fell on to the stone pavement below, a distance of about twenty feet. The mother who was at the time grinding some corn, on hearing the alarm, ran downstairs and picked up the girl in an unconscious state, and carried her up to her room. As the only apparent injuries were some bruises on the face, the child was treated at home at first, but not recovering consciousness was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she expired at 9 p.m., on the following day, from the effects of the injuries sustained by the fall. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SERIES OF SYSTEMATIC THEFTS.—At the instance of Constable Hamilton, Dowlat Daji, a Hindu, residing at Duncan Road, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on five charges of theft of wearing apparel, three silver finger rings, and an umbrella, of the collective value of Rs. 41-2, belonging to Bala Gopal, Govind Balkrishna, Govind Mahadeo, Balkrishna Hurry, and Balkrishna Kassinath. The accused was further charged with fraudulent possession of a metal watch and six silver finger rings, collectively valued at Rs. 15-8, reasonably suspected of being stolen. In consequence of a complaint made to the police by the first prosecutor, Bala Gopal, the accused was arrested at Falkland Road by a policeman, on Friday, and some silver finger rings were found upon him. He was taken into custody, and on the following day his place was searched, with the result that all the property mentioned in the charge was found. The accused then pointed out the different compiainants, who identified their respective articles. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences, being six months in all.

THE CHARACTER OF A PARSEE PRIEST VINDICATED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari, a Parsee priest, charged Mehernoshji Burjorji Meherji Rana, another Parsee priest, with making certain false statements with intent to harm the reputation of the complainant as a priest.

Mr. Kaikhosro E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Cooper said : In the case the complainant and the accused are both Parsee priests. The accused had been for many years the family priest of one Dr. Bezonjee Dadabhoy. On the 29th of April, 1893, the wife of the said Dr. Bezonjee died, and accused was entrusted by Dr. Bezonjee to perform the "Sarosh" ceremony in honour of the deceased. There is no doubt that the deceased did, early in the morning of that date, go to the Koppawallah's Agiary, and saw there Eduljee Dorabjee Dastur and Shapurjee Cowasjee as to performing that ceremony. That the accused believed when he left the agiary that morning, that the ceremony would be performed there by these two priests and by two others, namely Jamsetjee Muncherjee and Cowasjee Muncherjee. Shortly after the accused left Jamsetjee Muncherjee for some reason stated to Eduljee and others, that he was unable to take a part in performing the ceremony, and while a discussion was going on amongst them about the performance of the ceremony the complainant, who had been performing certain ceremonies upstairs, came down and interfered in the matter which greatly irritated and annoyed Eduljee and the others, and definitely prevented them from performing the ceremony at Koppawallah's Agiary. I think Edulji did try at first in giving his evidence to state truly whatever complainant had done. He said to complainant "come," and made gudbud. He said "you must do it properly." He was going to supervise it, this, that, and the other. He confused us. He made use of very bad language. He went out and made gudbud there. He caused a disturbance. He spoke loudly. If I had opposed him or come in front of him he would have struck me. No one joined us in performing the ceremony on account of the gudbud. He further said he went to the accused and told him that complainant had been making gudbud, and no one will perform the ceremony. He does not say that any actual violence was used by complainant towards anyone, and he did not inform the accused that any violence had been used towards any one. It appears to me probable that on complainant interfering, he irritated and annoyed Edulji and the others, and an altercation did take place between them ; but no violence was used by the complainant towards anyone. No doubt Edulji, when he went to the accused and informed him that the ceremonies could not be performed at the Koppawallah's Agiary, was in a state of great irritation with complainant, and probably spoke in a very excited manner and exaggerated what the complainant had done ; but I do not think that he alleged that the complainant had used violence towards anyone at the agiary. I believe the statements made by the witnesses as to the accused stating that violence was used by complainant toward the mobeds, or priests, with whom he had entrusted the performance of the ceremonies. I think the accused when he made use of those allegations knew that they were not true as regards the priests or mobeds being pushed by the complainant. No doubt, at the time he made these allegations he had cause, from what had been stated to him, to be greatly annoyed and irritated with complainant's conduct at the agiary. Still, that did not justify him in making an untrue allegation as regards the complainant, who was a brother priest. I consider the conduct of the complainant open to much blame in interfering with Edulji and the others about the performance. I convict the accused, considering the facts that have been placed before me in the case. I am inclined to inflict what I must consider but a small penalty. I fine the accused Rs. 50.

THE profound impression made in France by recent events is shown in a curious way by the number of mad people who have been found at large. When great occurrences take place such as the assassination of President Carnot and the choice of his successor, they never fail to turn the brains of a number of people already on the verge of lunacy. Thus on the day the Congress at Versailles elected M. Casimir-Perier two men were arrested in Paris and charged with being lunatics at large. One of them, Antoine Lafond by name, and a mason by trade, was found, late the same night, delivering an impassioned harangue before the gates of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he set forth the claims he conceives himself to possess to occupy the post of President of the Republic. Almost at the same instant a respectably dressed man, past middle age, was delivering an address not far off, in the Rue de l'Universite, and he, too, announced himself as a candidate for the same high post. His name is Henri de Rigny, and he had come that very day from a little town in the Department of the Vienne. Both men were taken to the police infirmary, much to their disgust.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline'.—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE six mill companies, of which Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., are the secretaries and agents, held their annual meeting, yesterday, at the agents' offices, 1, Forbes Street. The following are reports of the proceedings :—

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The following directors' report was submitted :—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30, 1894. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,11,349-3-8. This sum your directors have carried to depreciation account and have transferred from reserve to depreciation a further sum of Rs. 45,733-12-4, so as to make the total sum credited to the account equal to 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure, being the amount it is usual for your directors to provide for depreciation. As the company has reserves which were set aside in past years out of net profits for equalizing dividends and other purposes, your directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, the same to be paid from the reserve fund. Messrs. Rangildas Bhuckandas & Co., who had large dealings with the company for many years, failed to meet their engagements for yarn delivered to the extent of Rs. 38,922-8-10, but as the agents undertook to guarantee the payment if time were given to Messrs. Rangildas Bhuckandas & Co., your directors have agreed to give such time and have accepted Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.'s guarantee that the amount due to the company shall be repaid in five years in five equal instalments. The amount due by Messrs. Rangildas Bhuckandas & Co. is consequently treated in the accounts submitted to you as a good debt, though it is not immediately capable of realization. Never in the history of the Bombay mill industry has it had to contend with such adverse circumstances as during the past year. Bad trade necessitated short time during the first month of the year. The currency legislation of June 26, 1893, so dislocated the exchange between Bombay and China that heavy losses were incurred on remittance received against yarn sold to arrive before there was any idea that the mints would be closed. Bad trade and hurried currency legislation, though the chief, were not, however, the only evils. The riots in August closed the mills for several days, and so disorganised the mill-hands that it was several months before they settled down to work. At present prospects are much brighter. There is a good demand at advancing prices for yarn. The mills are so well sold that they can command prices that leave a fair margin of profit. Stocks are smaller in the mills and in China than they have been for years past, showing that the present demand is for consumption and not for speculation. It is under the circumstances stated above that your directors recommend a dividend. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 32,56,300, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. J. Spinner was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Gilbert and Gostling retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

Mr. G. Cotton presided at this as well as the subsequent meetings. The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June last was declared. Mr. J. Spinner's appointment as a director was approved and confirmed. The retiring directors, Messrs. Gilbert and Gostling, were re-appointed ; and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225.

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The following is the directors' report :—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the account made up to June 30, 1894. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings for the year amount to Rs. 65,949-6-7, which, added to Rs. 694-2-2, brought forward from last account, makes a total of Rs.66,643-8-9. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 40,486, being 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure of the company, to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,157-8-9 available for division. As the company has reserves which were set aside in former years for equalizing dividends and other purposes, your directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year and the withdrawal of Rs. 8,842-7-3 from reserve, which, with the balance available for division, will be sufficient to pay the same. . . . . The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 9,95,900, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. J. Spinner was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. D. Gostling retires from the board in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June was declared. Mr. J. Spinner's appointment, as a director, was approved and confirmed. The retiring director, Mr. D. Gostling, was re-elected, and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

The following is the directors' report :—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30, 1894. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 42,722-8-7, which, added to Rs.23,722-6-4, brought forward from last year, give a total of Rs. 66,444-8-11. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 64,614 to depreciation, being 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure of the company, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,830-8-11 for division. As the company's capital debt is now much reduced, your directors would recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year. To pay this dividend it will be necessary to withdraw Rs.18,569-7-1 from the reserve fund. . . . . The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,34,550, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. E. R. Smetham retires from the board in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum was declared. Mr. E. R. Smetham the retiring director, was re-elected ; and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225.

JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

The following is the directors' report:—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30, 1894. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 57,632-5-9. This sum your directors have carried to depreciation account and have transferred from reserve to depreciation a further sum of Rs. 3,123-10-3 so as to make the total sum credited to this account equal to 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure, being the amount it is usual for your directors to provide for depreciation. As the company has reserves which were set aside in past years out of net profits for equalizing dividends and other purposes, your directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year, the same to be paid from the reserve fund. . . . . The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs.14,28,550, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. J. Spinner was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Gilbert retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. Mr. J. Spinner's appointment as a director was approved and confirmed. The retiring directors, Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and R. Gilbert, were re-elected ; and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225.

CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

The following is the directors' report:—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30, 1894. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 67,811-12-2, to which are added Rs. 7,202-8-5, brought forward from last account, making a total of Rs. 75,014-4-7. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 64,592, being 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure of the company to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,422 4-7 towards payment of dividend. As the company has reserves which were set aside in past years out of net profits for equalizing dividends and other purposes, your directors propose to withdraw the sum of Rs. 20,627-11-5 from reserve fund, which, with the balance of Rs. 10,422-4-7, will pay a dividend of 5 cent. for the year, which dividend they recommend to be paid. . . . The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 13,66,550, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. J. Spinner was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Moore and Gilbert retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. The appointment of Mr. J. Spinner as a director was confirmed. Messrs. J. Moore and R. Gilbert, the retiring directors, were re-elected ; and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225.

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

The following is the directors' report :—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30, 1894. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 92,003-8-8. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 91,200, being 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure of the company to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 80-8-8 towards payment of dividend. As the company has reserves which were set aside out of the net profits in past years for equalizing dividends and other purposes, your directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year, and for the purpose of paying the same the withdrawal of Rs. 36,508-15-4 from the reserve fund. . . . . The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 18,94,450, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. J. Spinner was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Moore and Gilbert retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared. The appointment of Mr. J. Spinner as a director was confirmed. Messrs. Moore and Gilbert, the retiring directors, were re-elected ; and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cotton for presiding at the conclusion of the proceedings of each of the meetings.

CHARGE OF CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PILGRIMS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Captain Serovich, master of the s.s. Polluce, owned by the Austrian Lloyd Company, appeared to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. J. Walsh, superintendent, preventive service, H. M.'s Customs, of carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by law, of having no duly qualified medical officer on board the vessel, and otherwise violating the shipping rules.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, acting Government solicitor, represented the Crown, while Mr. G. W. Roughton again defended Captain Serovich.

Mr. W. A. Blunt, passsenger inspector of the port of Bombay, said that there was a dispute as to the counting. The second officer of the ship took down the numbers which quite agreed with those taken by witness when he went with the second officer to the captain. The latter wanted to know how the difference of five passengers and-a-half came about. Witness replied that eleven boys and girls made up the excess of five and-a-half. The captain said, "all right they were not ocunted." Mr. Ringrow signed the arrival report in the presence of the captain, chief officer, and the witness. No objection was made to that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton witness said that the captain did not protest against the figures put down, nor did he say they were wrong. The captain did not wish to have the passengers re-counted. The captain talked in English with them on board the ship. Witness remained below when the women were counted, and therefore did not know as to what took place upstairs. After the counting was finished below witness counted the passengers on the deck. Saloon passengers were counted afterwards. The other officers of the ship were under witness' observation at the time. The outside latrines were, in witness' opinion, unsafe during the monsoon. The cooking place was quite open.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that he had been passenger inspector for the last four months.

Some further evidence having been recorded Mr. Roughton handed to the magistrate the written statement of accused, in which he denied all the charges laid against him. He stated that the vessel was not a regular trader ; it was only a tramp, and as such did not come within the provisions of the Act. The passengers were properly counted at Aden. At Jeddah and Aden the captain was given certificates to say that all the conditions of the rules of those ports were complied with. The counting done by the customs officers in Bombay was protested against for the system of counting was very curious, and there were all the probabilities of counting one man twice or thrice over.

Mr. Nicholson having summed up the evidence, the magistrate said that he would hear the case against the captain of the s. s. Abdul Kadir, this (Wednesday) afternoon, and would defer judgment until then.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE a d the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ILLEGAL ACTION OF A MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARAN NATHU.

THIS was a report by the District Magistrate of Surat, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, of the proceedings of Mr. Darashah Dosabhoy, first class magistrate of Surat, who, in May last, tried the accused for rash and negligent driving, by which he knocked down an old woman, who died a few days after ; but allowed the offence to be compounded. Mr. Kallabhai Lallubhai appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the deceased Divali was run over by one Bulwantrao's carriage about 9-30 p.m. The accused was driving the carriage. The old woman, who was about sixty years of age, was able to work and go about, and was not deaf. It was a moonlight night. The deceased had nine wounds on her body caused by being crushed under the carriage, and the skin was lacerated. The collar-bone was broken. The four wheels of the carriage passed over the deceased. Mr. Lely, in his report to the High Court, remarked that during the enquiry before the magistrate, a relative of the deceased came to a compromise with the accused on the payment, it was said, of a sum of money ; and the magistrate, treating the charge as that of an offence under Section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, allowed it to be compounded. Mr. Lely was of opinion that the apparent offence was one under Section 304 A., which is not compoundable, and consequently that the magistrate's action was illegal.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's decision on the reference, said : We are of opinion that Mr. Darashah, the trying magistrate, has exceeded the limited power given him by Section 345 of the Criminial Procedure Code, to allow an offence to be compounded. It is contended for the accused that the offence may fall under Section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be compounded with the permission of the court. But a further circumstance appears in the evidence that the death of the woman was caused by her being run over ; and this would bring the offence under Section 304 A., or under the definition of culpable homicide. Reg. vs. Gora Chand Gope ; 5 C. W. R., 458. C. B. L. R. Supl. vol. 443. The general principle of the law of England that felonies and serious misdemeanours shall not be compounded, Whitecombe vs. Farley, 14 Cox R., 623, is embodied in Section 345 of our Procedure Code, which says that no offence not mentioned in the section shall be compounded ; and neither that of culpable homicide nor that defined in Section 304 A. is mentioned there. We do not intend in these remarks to weigh the evidence or prejudge the facts. But we are of opinion that the magistrate should find upon them and determine whether the accused should be discharged or whether he should be charged with an offence; and that he should make up his mind that only a compoundable offence is proved before he allows a compounding, otherwise people will be in danger of life from rash driving. We now set aside the order allowing the offence to be compounded, and direct the magistrate to proceed with it and determine whether the accused drove in a rash or negligent manner.

The set court aside the order allowing the offence to be compounded, and directed the magistrate to proceed with the case.

THE stone slab that marks the resting place of Robert Browning, in Westminster Abbey, will shortly be replaced by a beautiful piece of Italian alabaster, carved with the English rose and the Florentine lily interlaced. Mr. Barrett Browning has furnished the design, which is being wrought in Florence. The name of the poet, and the date of his birth and death, will be the only inscription on the alabaster. Asolo, the beautiful city, that is the setting of "Pippa passes," and which was the first Italian town Mr. Browning visited in his youth, is now the headquarters of a lace manufacture and school started by Mr. Barrett Browning in memory of his father. It had been the dream of the poet to see Asolo once more a busy centre of the silk weaving industry, as it was when he first saw it. A large silk factory at a few miles distance made the realisation of this dream impossible, and to bring back the stir of activity in the homesteads of the hamlet among the hills, the poet's son has organised and started this lace manufacture.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	59	61	47	22	47	94	42	63
Tuesday, July 24th	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	11
Total	59	65	47	26	47	99	42	74
Total fall to July 24th, 1893	50	0	43	70	42	88	41	64
Total fall to July 24th, 1892	35	10	28	24	29	21	30	27

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·559	W S W	2	96·0	80·4	64	...	10·54	—0·39
Agra	29·582	S W	6	96·5	80·2	67	...	7·57	—3·80
Cawnpore	29·623	W S W	4	94·3	81·1	72	...	12·07	...
Allahabad	29·565	W NW	8	[illegible]	75·8	79	1·89	24·71	+9·48
Jhansi	29·644	S W	6	91·1	77·7	70	...	20·79	+6·47
Jacobabad	29·460	N N E	11	101·5	77·1	80	0·12	0·15	—0·90
Karachi	29·536	N E	12	90·8	77·8	95	4·62	13·40	+10·39
Jeypore	29·614	S	4	91·6	73·0	74	...	12·06	+2·48
Ajmere	29·594	S	5	85·9	73·1	84	...	13·77	+5·49
Deesa	29·538	S S W	31	76·6	73·5	93	0·55	14·95	+4·40
Ahmedabad	29·615	S W	10	79·7	73·6	89	0·36	33·23	...
Bhuj	29·487	S W	29	77·3	70·9	93	2·98	25·55	+18·15
Rajkot	29·595	W S W	28	78·4	71·3	83	0·41	43·14	+27·90
Veraval	29·656	W S W	32	79·5	75·3	93	0·10	24·13	...
Neemuch	29·642	S W	22	83·7	71·7	86	0·09	14·66	+2·71
Indore	29·676	S S W	7	82·0	70·1	85	0·01	15·06	+1·23
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·687	W	3	86·4	73·1	88	...	28·07	+3·17
Hoshangabad	29·700	S W	5	87·8	73·2	91	0·36	26·94	+4·92
Khandwa	29·709	S W	8	87·2	73·2	84	0·08	22·09	+8·71
Raipur	29·688	W S W	7	86·3	73·1	92	0·60	24·34	+2·48
Nagpur	29·716	W	7	87·3	74·6	87	0·01	20·92	—0·13
Amraoti	29·734	W S W	7	89·1	73·3	84	0·72	24·49	+8·65
Akola	29·711	W	7	91·4	72·7	80	0·19	18·93	+4·37
Surat	29·686	S W	F	85·5	76·5	89	0·39	35·55	+10·99
Malegaon	29·718	W S W	11	86·4	71·7	82	0·08	8·77	—0·13
Bombay	29·781	W S W	15	83·5	78·0	87	0·06	42·46	+0·58
Poona	29·802	W	12	78·1	70·4	86	0·15	14·72	+4·51
Aurangabad	29·755	S S W	15	86·9	68·9	73	...	7·65	...
Sholapur	29·806	W S W	18	92·7	70·0	71	...	3·50	—5·01
Ratnagiri	29·829	S W	11	93·9	74·7	89	0·09	67·31	+5·93
Belgaum	29·852	W S W	30	75·3	65·3	89	0·08	30·78	+9·60
Goa	29·844	N W	8	86·1	75·4	87	0·44	54·93	...
Karwar	29·872	W S W	5	83·7	75·1	85	0·23	51·42	—18·47
Mangalore	29·896	W NW	3	84·8	75·4	91	0·34	57·53	—6·42
Calicut	29·915	Calm	5	83·2	73·6	94	1·04	61·81	+5·31
Cochin	29·917	N N E	M	81·7	74·7	89	0·12	39·61	—6·37
Bangalore	29·900	W S W	12	84·3	61·8	81	...	6·28	—0·49
Secunderabad	29·803	W S W	12	91·1	71·4	73	...	4·72	—5·72
Masuliptm.	29·774	W NW	8	95·1	80·6	65	...	6·81	—3·28
Bellary	29·864	W	12	91·4	74·4	64	...	1·90	—1·46
Cuddapah	29·849	S W	...	97·1	77·9	60	0·02	9·26	+2·38
Madras	29·819	W	8	101·5	81·0	50	...	2·74	—2·47
Coimbatore	29·882	S W	9	91·4	72·3	72	...	1·44	—1·03
Trichinopoly	29·847	W	12	101·6	78·8	56	...	3·51	+0·72
Negapatam	29·835	W	9	101·6	78·8	60	...	0·43	—2·90
Colombo	29·938	W S W	10	84·0	77·5	77	...	13·26	+1·42
Aden	29·714	E	13	92·3	79·3	84	...	0·07	+0·06

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=0·03 (59·77) ; G. T. H.=0·04 (47·39) ; St. G. H.=0·05 (47·99) ; C. P.=0·06 (42·46).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased very rapidly at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot and Veraval, and briskly to rapidly in most places elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Bhuj and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep in Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi. Winds are cyclonic in lower Sind, Cutch, Central India and Gujarat, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to a severe gale at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Sholapur and Belgaum and Bombay. This morning the wind velocity was 52 miles an hour at Bhuj, 28 at Rajkot, 24 at Deesa, and 16 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Secunderabad, Sholapur and Agra, and the minimum temperature 6° in defect at Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karachi (4·62) and Bhuj (2·98), about two inches at Allahabad and light to moderate showers at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Cuddapah. The storm which was central over Bhuj yesterday has filled up considerably and is now very small but still central over that station where the abnormal deficiency is about a tenth. The abnormal chart shows that a fresh depression exists to the north-eastwards or east-north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The depression over Cutch is likely to fill up. The baric gradients are yet steep in Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay, and strong squally winds with moderate heavy rain are yet likely there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is half its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, conditions are hence favourable for the continuance of light to moderate showers. As, however, the depression in the Bay moves more and more westwards and approaches the Central Provinces, the rainfall on the West Coast is again likely to increase in the course of a few days.

P. S.—Telegram from Rajkot, which was not received yesterday, reports 7·70 inches of rain.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 24.

To-day's observations show that the storm yesterday in Sind has partially filled up, but a shallow residual depression lies over Lower Sind. This morning the winds were still very strong in Cutch and Kathiawar, but are decreasing rapidly. Heavy rain has again fallen in the storm area. Karachi has received nearly five inches, Bhuj three, and Mount Abu five inches of rain ; the weather hence continues to be disturbed in Sind and strong winds and showery or rainy weather is probable during the day. The depression in Bengal has intensified rapidly, and is now well defined. A vigorous storm, with westerly gales, is blowing at the head of the Bay, and heavy rain is falling in the storm area. Saugor Island reports eight and Balasore seven inches of rain. The storm centre has advanced towards the west, about sixty miles, during the past twenty-four hours, and will probably move from north to west to-day with an increasing velocity. The break in rains continues in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd July.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·641
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind *	SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	391
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	25·58
" " year	42·74
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 24th	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 16th July 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 14th July 1894.	5,622,400
Balance to be remitted from 15th July 1894 to 31st March 1895	11,377,600

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Samoa, 4,507 tons, Captain W A Fraser cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Beltor, 1,929 tons, Captain T J Holman, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Polluce, 1,286 tons, Captain N Servich, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C Macdonald	1617	R Sterling	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Hoseinee	933	T Hughes	N F		B & P S & Co
D	C Fraser	1330	Hill	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F	Thibet	2622	Peters	Zanzibar	25-7	H C Joosub
G	Tannadice	1408	Lemore	Mauritius	24-7	Haji Cassum
H	Abdool Cadir	1380	Joome	Not fixed		F M M S Nemoji
K	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
K	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa	24-7	Shepherd & Co
M	Vortigern	1892	Houston	Antwerp	21-7	K Nixon & Co
N & O	Aden	2517	Hill	China	26-7	P & O S N Co
P	Tanjore	1482	Garrett	Karachi		H C Joosub
Q	Beltor	1930	T Hohnan	Karachi	Not fixed	The Bombay Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Samoa	4507	Frizald	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
4	Shannon	2019	Crewe	London	10-8	P & O Co
5	Cathay	1873	Symons	China	24-7	P & O Co
6	Oriental	2711	Leyman	London	27-7	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Southern Cross	3311	Child	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	5-8	E Bates & Co
15	Dwarka	1610	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co
18	Caspian	2348	Beard	Amsterdam		W & A Graham & Co
100 tons crane	Polluce	1286	Servich	Calcutta	22-7	A L S N Co

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi.
	Beltor (s)	Halman	Karachi.
	Polluce (s)	Servich	Calcutta, &c.
	Samoa (s)	Fraser	Marseilles.
	Bhundara (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Khandala s	Rendall	Bombay, June 23.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Bombay, June 29.
	Carriadale s	Sharp	Middlesboro, June 3.
	Grecian bq	Haigh	Liverpool, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 19.—Steamers City of Calcutta and Chyebassa, and Ship Sokoto.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—6 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—125 cases school slates, K Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—15 bales writing papers, M A Essabhoy and Co.
Java s—2 cases lavender water, H Ruttonjee and Co.
O'Campo s—12 packages medicine, N Vanmali and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Australia s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 5 drums rectified spirit, V Nuthoo and Co.
Banda s—25 cases slate pencil, A Essoofally ; 11 cases paper, M Essajee.
Gutenfels s—10 cases color, T F Bengalee ; 50 drums methylated spirit, Cursondas Nuthoo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—100 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—2 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—12 cases hanging lamps, F Bharmull ; 84 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosein ; 10 cases provisions, H Maneckjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—10 cases color, T F Bengalee ; 4 cases padlocks, M Ostermayer and Co ; 125 candles, H H Ahmed ; 200 cases candles, R A Hoosein ; 55 bales straw boards, H Abdoolally.
Banda s—50 kegs white lead and 75 cases colour, T F Bengalee ; 25 cases medicine, other sorts, H Robitsek and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 7,370 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 510 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govandjee ; 900 cwts linseed, Nuppoo Nensee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—13 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 32 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 11 bales skins, E Peeradina ; 3½ cwts peacock feathers and 116 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 10 cases bristles, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 83 cwts gum, T Jamnadas ; 62 cwts gum, M Jaffer ; 25 cwts sena leaves, and 12 cases nutmeg, R Heerjee ; 1,500 bags rice, Thos H Moore and Co ; 76 bales skins, H T H Gunee ; 25 bales silk cotton, Rustomjee Merwanjee Guzdar.

FOR HAMBURG.

Constance s—47 cwts Indian cutch, The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation ; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 400 bales cotton, 700 cwts mustarseed, 7,200 cwts rapeseed and 500 cwts myrabollams, Volkat Brothers ; 3,402 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, and 402 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 14,007 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 3,489 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, 17,014 cwts linseed, and 10,344 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 125 cwts gum Bauer and Krause ; 6,000 cwts wheat bran, The Bombay Flour Mill Co ; 175 cwts rapeseed, 388 cwts groundnuts and 1,151 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 5,001 cwts rapeseed and 4,003 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Fraser s—830 bales cotton, 2,410 cwts linseed, and 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts 10,000 cwts rapeseed, 10,001 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 500 cwts horns H O H Hasom.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vortigern s—4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 502 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Southern Cross s—190 bales cotton, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 125 cwts gum, Bauer and Krause ; 90 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 20 bales cotton droppings and 80 bales cotton-fly, Dewjee Virjee ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—350 lbs tea, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 400 cwts castor seed, 260 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, Ludha Chuttoo ; 15 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 2 parcels real pearl and 2 parcels cow bazar, Abdool C Essmaljee ; 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1 box inferior pearls, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 1 parcel cow bazar, S Dossabhoy and Co ; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1 parcel cow bazar, D Mowjee.
Aden s—125 cwts onions, The Onion Co ; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 65 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—12 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, S Hirabux ; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 77 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co 10 bales piece-goods, Framjee, Sons and Co ; 35 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.
Aden s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Aden s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Cathay s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—69 bales cotton, R Luxmondas.

IN the new number of "The Fortnightly," M. Paul Verlaine lets us into the secret of how he acquired that facility in speaking English which caused some surprise when he was in England very recently. M. Verlaine, it appears, had not only studied English carefully in early years, but was sojourning among us, some nineteen years ago, as assistant master in an English school at Stickney, near Boston, Lincolnshire, and afterwards in teaching at Bournemouth and Lymington. He sketches the school and the home of Mr. Andrews, the worthy Lincolnshire schoolmaster, with many happy touches, and with not a little sympathy with homely but refined English life in the country, though the only person who could converse with him in fluent French in the immediate neighbourhood was Canon Coultman, the vicar of the parish—a county magistrate, and "a very good man." The new master was introduced to the boys, it appears, by Mr. Andrews in the following gravely significant speech : Monsieur Verlaine, who is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Paris, is willing to assist me in teaching the French language and the art of drawing. He knows English as well as an Englishman, and most certainly far better than all of you put together, but, of course, he cannot pronounce it quite well. I am convinced that you will respect and like this gentleman. But should any of you take advantage of his foreign accent to show him the least want of respect, I shall lose no time in correcting the error." This address appears to have had the desired effect ; for though M. Verlaine gives a humorous account of the shortcomings of his scholars in the matter of draughtmanship, he makes no complaint of their behaviour to the new teacher.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFUAS.—The Wealemefua for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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HIGH CLASS MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Specially Manufactured for us by Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas, of Manila, of selected and thoroughly Matured Pure Manilla Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and free-drawing Cigars. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other Large Buyers.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Week-ly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.— English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

THE Indian Council made extra allotments of Bills and Wire Transfers yesterday at higher rates, say, 3½ lakhs of the former on Calcutta, at 1s. 0 ⅞d., and 29-32d., and 5 lakhs of the latter in Bombay at 1s. 0 29-32d. and 1s. 0 15-16d.; the higher price obtained for Transfers, showing an advance of 3-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment sale. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, however, remained at 1s. 0 5-8d.

Consols were unchanged at 101 5/8; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¾. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were still quoted at £55 7/16. The price of Bar Silver was 1/16d. higher, at 28 11/16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 62¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The market rates of discount in London were advanced 1/8 per cent. on short Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to ¾ and 1 1/8 per cent., respectively. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at frs. 25·16½.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skins, for which there was a fair demand, but at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. in Madras Skins. The number of Goat Skins put forward at these Sales is 1,110,000; and of Sheep Skins 840,000.

The Wheat market was dull, White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool being quoted at 4s. 8d.; and No. 1 Soft White at 4s. 9d. per cental, Ex-Quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 33¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 39¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull last evening; Surats and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 3 15-16d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value except in the case of Bengals, which were 1-16d. lower in "Fine" and 1/8d. in "Good," Liverpool prices. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 27-32d. July-September deliveries, and 3⅞d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, 7 1-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but September Futures were 8 points lower, at 6·80 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet and unchanged to-day with a small business passing, and that entirely for local spinners' account, nothing whatever having been reported for export. The 1,450 bales taken by the Mills consisted of 200 each of Bijapore, at Rs. 171-74; Malkapore, at Rs. 183¼; Julgaum, at Rs. 182¼; and Bengal, at Rs. 168-70¼; 150 each of Miraj, at Rs. 170¼; and Dharwar, at Rs. 188-9; 100 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 190; and Barsee, at Rs. 191; and 50 Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 202 per candy.

WHEAT—Only a small export business has been done in this market again to-day, and the feeling has remained quiet. The price of *Delhi* has given way half-an-anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	5	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	3	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	13	6	"
Red Delhi	"	3	6	9	"
Hard Yellow	"	3	13	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	12	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	8	0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent to-day by shippers, the tone of the market having remained quiet, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,144	bales.
Wheat	10,259	cwts.
Linseed	4,173	"
Rapeseed	20,150	"
Poppyseed	936	"
Groundnuts	1,609	"
Casterseed	1,543	"
Rice	1,963	"

FREIGHT.—We have no change to report in the position of this market. Quotations are nominally the same; but there is no business doing to test them.

EXCHANGE opened steady again at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and has remained practically unchanged throughout the day with no enquiry thereat; but a moderate amount of each medium was reported during the day at 1s. 0 15-16d. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1d., at which a *little* was done, the rate thereafter being raised 1-32d., to 1s. 1 1-32d., at which again a little changed hands; but the business passing either way has been very limited. Calcutta rates opened at 1s. 029-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-32d. for six months' sight Credits; but later on they came firmer at an advance of 1-32d., our market, however, closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 0 29-32 to 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 1-32d.	"
France do.	...1·37	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 5-16 for Fours for Money and Account, and at 103 3-16 for the August settlement, at which rates the market has been steady throughout the day, closing on the same level; with 3½ per Cents quoted at 103; and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3, at 102⅞.

SHARES are very quiet, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton Press; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in New Indian; a decline of Rs. 5 in Connaught Mill shares; and to the same extent in Port Canning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable, Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can be sent only via Aden and Zanzibar.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon Monday the 13th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	10	25 p.m.	43	19
Teheran	24	2	20 p.m.	..	43
Suez	24	2	50 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 24th July, 1894.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	25	..	4
" Karachi	...	18	..	2
" Madras	1	25	..	1

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to July 7th compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95:—

	Latest Month. In July 1894. Bengal.	In June 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	12,00,000	49,71,750
Actual	45,87,250	14,69,400	60,56,650
Better than Estimate	8,15,500	2,69,400	10,84,900
Worse than Estimate			

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of July 1894. Bengal.	To end of June 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,50,87,000	31,00,000	1,81,87,000
Actual	1,69,00,675	41,55,000	2,10,55,675
Better than estimate	18,13,675	10,55,000	28,68,675
Worse than Estimate	—	—	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SCOTT—June 15, at Sydenham, Major-Genl. John Guillum Scott, Bombay Infantry (Retired), in his 74th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

HANBY—July 13, at Dacca, the wife of Wrey Hanby, P. W. D., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

THE declaration made in the House of Lords the other evening by Lord Reay that "according to latest reports, the state of Indian finance appears more hopeful" has been received with considerable surprise in this country, and the sanguine anticipations of the Under-Secretary of State are not shared by those who are most familiar with the facts of the situation in India. It is true that the effects of the large import trade of last year upon the rupee seem to have died away, and that exchange, low as it is, now rests upon a more healthy basis than before. The stimulus of exports is the direction in which we have to look for the improvement of existing rates, but at present we look in vain, for trade is exceedingly sluggish. In these days we have to be thankful for small mercies, and it may be that Lord Reay derived comfort from the fact that the tentative conversion scheme of the Government of India has not affected exchange to any appreciable extent, and gives promise of being successful, inasmuch as more than half the 1842-3 loan has already been tendered for conversion. Judging, however, from the small amounts presented at the Audit Office in connection with other loans the outlook for Government paper is not hopeful. Should the present policy be continued, it is quite possible that money may become dearer and that the three and-a-half per cent. paper may go down to a very low level, perhaps even below par. It would in that case be impossible to convert the remaining portions of the loans, and the Government of India would be confronted with demands for the payment of large portions of their liabilities. So many incomes are affected by the Government scheme that a good deal of uneasiness prevails, and holders of "optional" paper are anxiously enquiring whether they should present it for conversion or not. In many of the best informed financial circles these creditors of the Government are advised to do nothing at present, for it is believed that in any case the state of the market will not admit of Mr. Westland offering worse terms than three and-a-half per cent. Another ground for Lord Reay's optimism may be that the imports of silver have not been quite so high during the last fortnight or three weeks as was anticipated. But this may be attributed to the fitfulness of the market more than to anything else, for in the aggregate they have been very considerable during the current year. Since January the first the total quantity of silver brought into India has been five crores and eighty lakhs, of which amount two crores and twenty lakhs have been received since the commencement of the financial year in April.

It is, therefore, quite apparent that the imposition of the five per cent. duty has not had much effect in stopping the influx of silver, and if there has been any falling off in this direction, the explanation is to be found in the conditions of trade rather than in the duty now payable by the white metal. The Government of India persist, however, in regarding silver as an ordinary export, and at a time when the Home Government would have been prepared to favourably consider a proposal to put a prohibitive import tax on silver the opportunity was allowed to slip by. The chief objection to a prohibitive duty was that the tax would be exceptionally imposed, not for the sake of obtaining revenue but in order to support the price of the rupee. Quite so, but then exceptional difficulties require exceptional remedies, as the Government of India fully recognised when they closed the mints twelve months ago. Taking into consideration the fact that silver is an import of no material benefit, and that it is a luxury rather than a necessity, save for monetary purposes, we are not using extravagant language when we say that it is monstrous to allow a comparatively useless commodity which defeats the whole currency policy of the Government of India to come in entirely unchecked. While the possibility of further speculative imports of silver remains, the optimistic hopes of Lord Reay, as representing the India Office, may be doomed to disappointment at any time, for we know not what a day may bring forth. The fact is that her Majesty's Ministers are well aware that unless exchange advances during the busy season to such an extent as to justify Mr. Westland's fourteen penny basis for his Budget, the deficit in India will be so alarming that it will be no longer possible to stave off the evil day when their compact with Lancashire members must end by yielding to the unanimous voice of every trade, every interest, and every community in India. It would have been far better for the credit of British statesmanship if the Cabinet had boldy faced the situation as it stood early in the year, and had refused to prohibit the Indian Government from extending the import duties to cotton goods. Lord Kimberley would then have been saved the humiliating position in which he was placed in the House of Lords the other evening of trying to prove that black was white. Above all, we should have been spared the unedifying spectacle of the financial stability of a great Empire being seriously imperilled to suit the exigencies of party politics at home.

Compelled as they will be by the irresistible force of circumstances to allow the Indian Government to impose a duty on cotton imports next March, her Majesty's Ministers will try to conciliate the merchants of Cottonopolis by insisting on the levy of a countervailing duty on the products of the Indian mills. But will this "sop" (to use the expressive phrase of Mr. Charles Douglas) have the desired effect of reconciling Lancashire members and bringing them back to the Government fold? It is true the cry for a countervailing duty first came from Manchester, but did those who raised it seriously suppose that any Government would act so unwisely and so unjustly as to cripple its own struggling industries for the sake of importers? Unless we hold the altogether untenable theory that the traders of Lancashire are deficient in common sense, we can only answer this enquiry in one way—regarding themselves as masters of the situation they laid down what they considered prohibitive terms as the price of their acceptance of the principle of allowing India the same freedom in her fiscal policy as the Colonies. When it was found that a majority of the members of the India Council were disposed to regard this as a way out of an awkward dilemma the Lancashire merchants speedily found occasion to pull down the flag of truce and the committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with the universal approval of the members, forwarded an intimation to the Secretary of State to the effect that the Chamber would continue its opposition to import duties on cotton "even though a countervailing duty be levied on articles of Indian manufacture." In any case, therefore, a Cabinet which allows import duties to be levied on cotton goods will lose the patronage of Lancashire members, and this being so, the law of self-preservation should no longer be regarded by the Ministry at home as a reason for taxing the products of the Indian mills. It has been proved beyond dispute by Mr. Cotton, and other leading members of the Millowners' Association, that the coarse cotton manufactures of India cannot appreciably interfere with the finer counts exported from Lancashire. The proposed import duty would, therefore, not be a protective one, and those who clamour for Free Trade ought to know that the principles of Cobden are far more violated by a partial import duty than they would be if the cotton manufactures of Lancashire were treated on the same terms as the wool-spinners of Bradford, the same in fact as all other traders who export from home to India. Lord Kimberley admitted on the part of the Cabinet that "when an emergency arises in India we must then have regard in the first place to the interests and needs of India herself." That emergency will undoubtedly arise when the time comes for the preparation of next year's Budget, and in the meantime it is the paramount duty of the Government of Lord Elgin and of the people of India generally to let it be clearly understood that "the interests and needs of the Empire" are such as to render it extremely unwise on the part of the Cabinet to permit for the forlorn hope of party advantage, the mill industry of India to be hampered and injured by an excise duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL TURNBULL'S account of the working of the mofussil civil hospitals and dispensaries under the Government of Bombay shows how widespread is now native appreciation of European medicines and treatment, and to what a great extent has the establishment of these institutions contributed to the relief of suffering among the poor. Two million two hundred thousand patients were treated last year as against one million nine hundred thousand the previous twelve months, the ratio of deaths to treated being only 5·4 per cent. Every day of the week it may be borne in mind there are something like twenty-one thousand indoor patients being treated in these hospitals. Whether the death-rate, already small, might not be even further reduced is a matter of doubt for the total number of hospital assistants divided over these institutions is only three hundred and one—thirteen less than the sanctioned strength which the Surgeon-General considers inadequate. Indeed he has suggested that it should be augmented. But the Government of India has expressed its inability to sanction at present the proposed increase owing to financial pressure. The Government of India, however, recognised the pressing necessity of the augmentation, and intimated that it will have no objection to the proposal being resubmitted later on for consideration with next year's estimates. Though small-pox and cholera formed a considerable proportion of the cases treated malarious fevers made up twenty per cent. of the whole—skin diseases, twelve; and diseases of the eye and ear, thirteen. The several Civil Surgeons have reported on the prevalence of malarial fevers in their respective districts, but as none of them have been able to assign any definite or removable cause of the disease, or rather diseases, the Surgeon-General does not think any good would come out of publishing their remarks. Indeed, says he, until more is known as to the etiology of these diseases, the opinions expressed must be more or less speculative and of little or no practical use. But there are general causes of disease in abundance everywhere, and many of these must be exciting causes of these fevers, and until these are removed or reduced to a minimum, not much progress will be shown in the reduction of the admission and death-rates from "fevers." It appears that the percentage of patients treated for malarial diseases is practically the same in Bombay, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. But Surgeon-General Turnbull tries to enumerate the principal insanitary conditions which were specially prominent in the past year and must, he thinks, have been influential factors in the number of attacks, if not in the actual production of malarial diseases. The rainfall of the autumn of 1892 was heavy and unseasonable and the succeeding cold weather was unusually severe and prolonged, and must have been, he believes, a very active exciting cause. Besides, heavy rainfall leads to increase of sub-soil water, which specially in the polluted soil and sub-soil of undrained villages and all but universally insanitary dwellings, with the accompaniment of bad, unsuitable, or deficient food, deficient and unseasonable clothing, defective and often polluted water-supply, is a potent cause of disease, and the wonder, Dr. Turnbull observes is that malarial and continued fevers are not more prevalent. Malarial fevers are abundant in Guzerat, especially in the northern collectorates where the sub-soil is most water-logged, and the changes of temperature are greatest and most sudden. Improved sanitation is the only possible precaution, and the Surgeon-General makes similar suggestions which he thinks even the financially awkward position of Government will admit of being carried out. These include good water-supplies and efficient drainage. And the Surgeon-General counsels Government and the local authorities that these two measures must be carried out simultaneously, as a large and increased water-supply unaccompanied by a drainage scheme leads to saturation of an impure sub-soil, and instead of proving the blessing which was expected it turns out in some cases, particularly in a flat country with a deep soil, the reverse. Waste water of all kinds and indeed pure water, if allowed to sink into the soil, he reminds them, stagnate and ferment, evolving gases of various kinds, will only make matters worse. Surgeon-General Turnbull also mentions among the chief removable causes of malarial fever the irrigation of land near towns, especially of land heavily manured. As a means of avoiding it he urges the necessity for improved house sanitation, improved dwellings, ventilation, the purity of drinking water and means of preserving it from pollution, and he also has something to say on the subjects of food and clothing. By educating the rising generation on such matters much may be done in preparing for sanitary progress in the future.

MAJOR MACDONALD, who since the departure of the late Sir Gerald Portal has been acting Commissioner to Uganda, at the beginning of the current month returned to Zanzibar after a sixty days' march from Mengo, the Uganda capital. The country was in a state of tranquility when he left it. The troublesome chief Kaba Rega had been driven into Mruli, beyond Uganda territory, and his forces having been dispersed, he is now a fugitive with but few followers. Had it not been for his aggressive character he might have enjoyed his possessions in undisturbed security. But he had a most active antipathy to a white face, and made it his boast that he had always driven away any Europeans who came within hail of his territory. Placing himself in front of the Kijangati fort he seized all who passed near his lines. According to Major Macdonald's account the immediate cause of the declaration of war against him, was to protect two chiefs, allies of the British, who had been molested, and applied for aid. Throughout the war the Arabs held aloof, and although on friendly terms with Kaba Rega, refused to take up arms against our forces. On two occasions it seems Kaba Rega narrowly escaped capture, once when he discovered the proximity of the British force, owing to the carelessness of a scout, and so had time to flee, and on another occasion, when the pursuing party was so close on him, that he had to throw his gun away, and take to the bush, where he succeeded in hiding himself. The four states of Mwengi, Kyaka, Kitakwenda, and Unsongoro, which formerly owed allegiance to Kaba Rega, have passed under the rule of Kasa Gama, Chief of Toro, who is now the head of the whole of the South Unyoro district. Mtali, chief of the Ankoli State, which lies to the west of Uganda and Unyoro, is on terms of friendship with the British authorities, who are now able to cross from Victoria Nyanza to the boundaries of the Congo territory, without travelling through any hostile country. But Major Macdonald's record is not exclusively one of fighting. During his two years' authority in Uganda he has released two thousand slaves. One perpetual source of sectarian bitterness in the country is that while Catholics and Mahomedans recognise slavery the Protestants do not, and whenever a slave of the former escapes to the house of the latter they invariably refuse to give them up. This will be one of the difficulties with which the British Government will have to deal now that it takes over the administration of the country for the British East Africa Company. Major Macdonald also indicates another difficulty which will have to be forced, namely, that of exchange. Cowrie shells, the currency in Uganda, have varied from two hundred to four hundred the rupee, and the present rate of exchange is, it appears, four thousand cowries to the pound sterling. Major Macdonald was particularly successful in his efforts to pacify the country. He induced the Masai tribe, which was starving, to take to agriculture, and they have already raised some excellent crops. The Wakambas have enlisted as porters and other formerly troublesome tribes have adopted peaceful vocations. The road to the coast is, it seems, making very good progress. The wagon road reaches almost from Machakoo to Kibwesi—one-half being properly constructed, while the other half as yet runs over grass plains, but the work is rapidly progressing.

IT having been pointed out to the Bombay Port Trust, that their charges for use of the Merewether Dry Dock, were somewhat high, and in consequence vessels preferred docking and painting at home, the scale of rates has been revised. The Port Trust has displayed that consideration which has always characterised its dealings with shippers, and substantial reductions have been made. Hereafter the charge for the use of the Merewether Dry Dock, including docking, shoring, and undocking, will be for the first twenty-four hours for a vessel of a thousand tons, four hundred rupees, and so on, a vessel of seven thousand tons paying a thousand and thirty-seven rupees. Special rules are made with regard to work on Sundays and holidays. The work of cleaning, painting, and repairing vessels is provided for by Port Trustees, who issue licenses to approved persons to carry on the work, and the inclusive cost of scraping and painting together with docking is set forth in the new order.

LAST evening, the Philharmonic Society reproduced, at the Town Hall, Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," as set to music by Andreas Romberg, and translated by Dr. Troutbeck. The soloists were Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mr. H. M. Steuart, Mr. F. G. Fotiadis, and Mr. E. H. Hickman. The performance, to which further reference will be made, was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Dinshah Daver, barrister-at-law, filed an information on behalf of Bai Shirinbai, widow of the late Pheroze Jamaspji, applying for a summons against Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherji Dastoor (Parsee high priest), on a charge of defamation, in that he, on the 19th November last, wrote letters to the secretary of the Parsee Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund, stating that negotiations had already gone on before the complainant admitted her daughter as a member of the fund. This induced the fund committee, of which the dastoor is a member, to disallow Rs. 787, the amount she was entitled to obtain. Such statement from th dastoor lowered her in the estimation of her friends and acquaintances, and went a great way to harm her reputation. The magistrate said he would pass an order this morning.

A SUMMONS was made returnable to-day, in the case in which J. H. Fernandez, a Eurasian, and manager of S. J. Tellery and Company, charged Fred. Mitchel, proprietor of a weekly paper, called the *Sunday Comic*, with defamation. The parties in question have, however, come to a settlement, and therefore the case will not be gone into to-day. Probably, an application will be made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to allow the complainant to withdraw the charge.

ORLEANS HOUSE, Twickenham, where Louis Phillippe lived when Duke of Orleans, is in the property market. In later days, staying as an exiled King at the Star and Garter, Richmond, he walked one day to Twickenham, for the purpose, as he said, of seeing some of the old tradesmen who had served him when he resided there. The first person to recognise him was an old man, who doffed his hat, and hoped his Royal Highness was well. The recognition, however, was not mutual. "Perhaps," said the old man, "your Royal Highness will remember me when I tell you that I keep The Crown"—an alehouse close to the entrance of Orleans House. "Do you?" said Louis Phillippe. "Let me congratulate you. You are able to do what I am not."

AN interesting department has been started at the Brighton Museum, and it may be commended to the notice of those in charge of similar institutions in other parts of the country, though, perhaps, some have already anticipated the idea. It is the display of a collection of wild flowers belonging to the county, which are set out with labels giving their names in Latin and in the popular form, as well as the locality from which they have been brought. The flowers are kept in water as long as they will last, and then make way for other specimens. The other day some sixty or seventy different flowers were thus on view. The collection is kept going by voluntary gifts from botanists, amateur and otherwise, whilst professional men who live in the country near Brighton take pleasure in adding to the store. The wild-flower table is proving one of the most attractive portions of the Museum.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

TANGIER, July 23.

Muley Abdul Aziz, the new Sultan of Morocco, has formally entered Fez at the head of an army, and was loyally acclaimed by the populace. The tribes are reported to be submissive.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSEE STUDENT.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Khareghat, a Parsee student, has passed out of Cooper's Hill College, and will enter the Indian Public Works Department.

THE EVICTED TENANTS' BILL.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Evicted Tenants' Bill was read a second time by a majority of thirty-two votes.

THE COREAN CRISIS.

FIGHTING AT SEOUL.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the Corean troops at Seoul, instigated by the Chinese Resident, attacked the Japanese garrison there, but were defeated.

Later intelligence states that a Japanese cruiser sank one of the Chinese transports.

The promises of reform made by Corea to the Japanese Government have been withdrawn.

DR. WATT'S DICTIONARY OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

(From our own correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The programme of the work for the revision of Dr. Watt's Dictionary is now in proof form, and with the Home Member. No fixed tours to enable Dr. Watt to prepare a revised edition have yet been settled. The revised work will be framed at once, and will consist of the utilization of the necessity laid on this department, to prepare collections for the Imperial Institute, and to collect all available information on these products, and to publish the new material thus brought together, as Imperial Institute hand-books. These will be, in future, final revisions of the original dictionary articles, which will be published in various parts, to be bound in volumes, when the revised dictionary is published. All local Governments, under the direction of the Director of Agriculture, will, from now, publish periodically, in the provincial bulletins of agriculture, all new material, and these publications will be issued free to all merchants, those interested in agriculture, and all Government departments.

THE AMIR'S EUROPEAN STAFF.

Further intelligence regarding the recommendations which Sir Salter Pyne is taking to the Amir to add to his European staff in Kabul, is now available, and it may be stated that one surgeon, at least, is likely to be permanently stationed in Afghanistan, as well as a number of engineers to assist Sir Salter Pyne in the workshops.

FEVER IN AFGANISTAN.

The members of the Kabul Agency establishment, who have been recently suffering from fever, the symptoms of which resembled typhus, are now reported to be convalescent.

LIBERATION OF SLAVES IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

The latest official reports received state that the work of liberating slaves in Chinese Turkestan is making excellent progress.

THE FOUR PER CENT CONVERSION.

Four per Cent. Government promissory notes, tendered for conversion into 3½ per Cents to the 23rd July, are as follows:—In India—Loan of 1832-33, amount Rs. 8,000; Loan of 1835-36, Rs. 2,52,000; Loan of 1842-43, Rs. 13,88,66,000; Loan of 1854-55 Rs. 17,52,000; Loan of 1865, Rs. 46,12,000; Loan of 1879 (reduced), Rs. 4,92,000;—total, Rs. 14,59,82,000.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

(From our own correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

The Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet at Poona, on August 14.

THE DISTRICT POLO TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the wet state of the polo ground, the district polo tournament, announced to commence on the 13th instant, has been postponed till the 27th August.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

General Badcock, Commissary General-in-Chief, has arrived in Poona from Simla.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

The heavy weather of the past fortnight shows signs of abating. The weather is clearing.

A MEMORIAL TO DR. COOKE.

A meeting was held in the College of Science this evening, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Theodore Cooke, who, for twenty-eight years, held the post of Principal of that College. Dr. Cooke left India, last year, to join the Imperial Institute. Dr. Bhandarkar, who presided, said that Dr. Cooke had been the guiding spirit of the vast peculiar development which the study of Civil Engineering had received in this Presidency, during the time Dr. Cooke had been the Principal. He also bore testimony to the personal interest Dr. Cooke had taken in the pupils, both during his stay in the College and afterwards. Many letters were received from old students, too far away to attend, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and wishing to contribute towards the memorial fund. It was resolved that steps be taken to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Theodore Cooke in connection with the College. Dr. Thomson, one of the professors of the College, spoke in eulogistic terms of his three years' connection with Dr. Cooke and suggested that the memorial should take the form of residential quarters for the students which were greatly wanted at the present time. The committee hoped to get from ten to twenty thousand rupees, which, he believed, would be ample for the purpose. A committee was appointed to give effect to the resolution, Mr. Dorabji Padamji being chairman, with three secretaries, Dr. Thomson, Mr. Visvesvaraya, and Mr. Godbole. In acknowledging the vote of thanks passed to him, Dr. Bhandarkar expressed the hope that Professor Sam Cooke, the present Principal, would follow the footsteps of his able brother, Dr. Theodore Cooke.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, July 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, July 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, July 23.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne arrived at Kobe, on Thursday, the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 23.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 1/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7-16
Bar Silver	28 11-16

A NEW RAILWAY FOR THE PUNJAB.

(From our own correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The project for constructing a railway, through the districts watered by the Chenab Canal, is likely to come under the consideration of Government as one of a really urgent character.

THE POONA COMMAND.

General Blundell, commanding at Poona, goes home on two months' leave, Colonel R. Westmacott assuming the command.

COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES.

The new rules in connection with compensation allowance were recently discussed by the Viceregal Council, with the result that officers hereafter appointed in India will not receive compensation, but the grant will not be withdrawn from those already receiving it.

THE POLITICAL OFFICER AT CHITRAL.

The post of the Political Officer at Chitral is to be made a permanent one.

SERVICE FOR PROMOTION.

The Secretary of State has decided that an officer, who is allowed to reckon time on half-pay as service for promotion, shall not be promoted until after his restoration to full-pay, but his promotion will bear date on which he completed his qualifying service.

THE RAMPUR RIOTERS SENTENCED.

The trial of the Gurkhas, concerned in the riot in Rampur, last May, was concluded before the Sessions Judge to-day. Of eleven men sent up for trial one was sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, six to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and three acquitted.

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

Our sporting correspondent continuing his letter, dated London, July 6, says:—

WONDERFUL SHREWSBURY.

Just as Mr. Graces' 215 is the highest individual effort for the Gentlemen, so Shrewsbury takes pride of place for the Players by reason of his 151 not out, made at Kennington Oval in 1892. The next largest contribution by any other player is George Ulyett's 134. Whether Shrewsbury will ever don flannels again for the Players I cannot say. Let us look at Shrewsbury's achievements for the professors. You will be surprised how nearly the figures of the two representative batsmen of the era come out alike. At Lord's Shrewsbury has played 23 innings for the Players, thrice not out, total 694, highest innings 111, average 34·7, or, about four runs less per innings than Mr. Grace. At the Oval Shrewsbury's record reads 20 innings, 4 times not out, 785 runs, 151 not out highest innings, and average 48·93, or, 4 runs more for each completed attempt than the champion. Altogether Shrewsbury has played 43 innings, 7 times not out, 1,477 total runs, 151 not out highest innings, and 41·02 general average. This is 33 less than Mr. Grace, or, roughly speaking, rather more than a quarter of a run less than the Gloucestershire captain. I admit that "W. G.'s" efforts are spread over a period of eleven years longer, and that "the Leviathan" began to assist the Gentlemen when the Notts man had just turned his ninth birthday. On the other hand, however, we must not forget the difference in physique of the two men. Grace has been endowed with a giant's frame and strength, the best of health, and incomparable opportunities for practice. Shrewsbury, on the other hand, is a man of very ordinary make and shape, undoubtedly delicate, and burdened with several troubles during the last ten years. Many times in the course of conversation has Shrewsbury impressed upon me that he does not claim to be a hitter or a great run-getter. All the same, Shrewsbury generally "gets there." Of course, one must admit that all-round Grace has been the more useful to his side, for consider the enormous work he has got through as a bowler. I really have been unable to look at this and give it its due weight. Still, taking all circumstances into consideration, one must give unstinted praise to Shrewsbury for his marvellous batting. In three years the greatest of the great Graces scored over 100 in each match—namely, in 1870-72-75—while Shrewsbury has got but three "centuries" altogether. Still, in 1892, I beg to remind you that Shrewsbury put together 98 at Lord's and 151 not out and 11 not out at the Oval, or, 260 in the two matches for the once out. In 1891, Shrewsbury carried his bat through the innings of the Players for 81 not out, when no one else could operate on a bad wicket, and next year the Nottingham professional surpassed this feat by again carrying his bat through the innings for 151. These be landmarks in a man's career.

A STORY OF RICHARD DAFT.

Messrs. Grace and Hornby, with Ulyett, Shrewsbury, Jubb, Lockwood, and Barnes are, so far as I can see, the only men of the later era who have scored over 1,000 runs in these matches. The late Fred Grace in 33 innings scored 927 and Richard Daft 925 in 35 innings. Richard Daft, who has had the honour of playing both for the Gentlemen and the Players, had a curious experience in the Lord's encounter of 1872. In the first innings Daft's bails were disturbed, by a ball from Mr. Appleby, which broke right across and dismissed him before he had scored. It is worthy of note that every ball in that innings was delivered by left-hand bowlers. The next day a well-known critic in one of the London newspapers declared that Mr. Daft had really lost all his form, and that at his time of life he ought not to have been selected for this, the best of all the annuals. This was not to the liking of "Dapper Dick." On the very day that these lines appeared Daft went in for his second innings, and showed such complete mastery over the bowling of Mr. W. N. Powys, Mr. D. Buchanan, Mr. Fred Grace, Mr. G. W. Wade, Mr. A. Appleby, and Mr. W. G. Grace, that he scored 102 ere he was bowled off his glove by Mr. Appleby with a similar ball to that which beat him on the previous day. It was a chanceless innings, patiently, skilfully, and faultlessly played, says "Wisden." As Mr. Daft happened to drop across the aforesaid critic during the afternoon the latter congratulated him, whereupon Dicky Daft politely reminded him of his prognostications in print of that morning.

WILLIAM GUNN: NOTTS TO THE FORE.

Batsmen dearly love to get their "century" in this match. At the Oval, in 1889, Gunn only required four to complete his 100 when Barnes came in, and, what is more, but a few runs were wanted to secure victory to the Players. Gunn met Barnes as he walked out from the pavilion and asked him to give him a chance of reaching the three figures, as Barnes had done that summer for the Players. Mr. Barnes, of Sutton, responded by scoring like a steam engine. He obtained the next fifteen, and when only two were wanted for the win Gunn got the ball. Mr. Nepean obliged the tall cricketer by pitching up a beauty to hit. It was intended for the boundary, but Gunn failed to get hold of the ball fairly, and it merely went for two, so that "W.G.," of Nottingham, had to rest content with 98 not out. Still, three years later. Gunn scored 103 for the Players. Of the 16 "centuries" for the professionals, six have been made by Nottingham men, and these include the last five in consecutive order, namely, 1886, Shrewsbury 127; 1887, Shrewsbury 111; 1889, Barnes 130 not out; 1892, Gunn 103; and Shrewsbury 151 not out. In 1892, the Players compiled 454, of which Gunn was responsible for 103, Shrewsbury 98, and Barnes 84, or, 285 out of 419 from the bat. But there, the Gentlemen-and-Players matches would afford excellent material for a bulky book, and I must cease from wearying you.

From Nice the death of the last of the Gambettas is announced, so that it is said that the family of which the famous Dictator was a member has ceased to exist. M. Gambetta, who has just died at the age of ninety years, was his uncle. It is said that the old man was greatly upset at the assassination of President Carnot, and that this hastened his end. The family came, it is well known, from Genoa, and the father of the statesman so far retained his nationality that his little shop at Cahors was called a "Genoese Bazaar."

THE FLOODS IN WESTERN INDIA.

COMMUNICATION PARTIALLY RESTORED IN THE SURAT DISTRICT.

Telegraphing yesterday afternoon our special correspondent at Surat says:—

I have far better news to sent to-day. There has been a cessation of rainfall, and the floods are subsiding so rapidly that several of the villages that were isolated by the water can now be communicated with. Authentic information as to the damage done in these villages is not at present forthcoming, and the loss of life has not yet been officially reported to the Collector, Mr. Lely. The floods have washed away the roads to Rander and Bhatha, and consequently communication with those villages is very difficult at present.

Telegraphing at a late hour, last night, our special correspondent said:—

The up-mail due here at midnight, yesterday, arrived to-night. The damage to the Dhadhar Bridge near Itola has been repaired, and traffic between Myagaum and Baroda is now restored. There is, however, no traffic beyond Baroda, the trains being unable to proceed further on account of the inundation. I now learn that passengers are transhipped between Myagaum and Itola, arrangements being made for getting the traffic through by means of hand shunting.

The weather, yesterday, in Bombay contrasted very favourably with that which characterised the previous fortnight. It was fine most of the day, and the sun shone brightly, but now and then very sharp local showers fell, an especially heavy downpour occurring in the Fort shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. The total rainfall in the Fort for the year is 48 inches, the quantity for the corresponding period of 1893 being 42·88, and of 1892, 29·21.

With regard to the breaches on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, we learn that through communication has not yet been restored between Bombay and Ahmedabad. An embankment between Viramgaum and Jhond, on the Patri branch, has been washed away. The floods are subsiding all over the district served by the Company, and breaches are being restored with all reasonable speed. The one between Barijadi and Mehmedabad has been repaired, and trains pass over the line. They have, however, to proceed at a slow rate and with great caution. Another break has taken place at Itola, near Myagaum, on the main line, by a portion of the masonry works of Dhadhar Bridge having been washed away on Monday evening, the mail train, which then left Bombay was detained at Myagaum while the down-mail for Bombay was stopped at Itola. The passengers and the mails were then transhipped from each other and the mail for Bombay left Itola, at 5-10 yesterday afternoon, and was expected to come at 2 o'clock, this morning. The authorities hope to repair it in the course of the day.

We received, last evening, the subjoined official report from Mr. I. O'Callaghan, the Acting Agent of the Company:—

"The breach at the weir between Mehmedabad and Barijadi stations on the main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was repaired at 10-30 a.m., to-day, the 24th July, and through communication to Rajputana and the Punjab would have been established if it were not for the fresh damage which occurred, last evening, to the south embankment of the Dhadhar Bridge between Myagaum and Itola stations. It was expected that through communication over this bridge would be established at 14-30 hours to-day, but up to the time of writing this the expected report of restoration has not reached me. A fresh break occurred also on the Patri branch, between Viramgaum and Jhond stations, on the evening of Monday, and the breaches on the Wadhwan branch, west of Chharodi Station, on the Mehsana-Viramgaum branch, at Sevaliya, on the Godhra branch, between Limkhera and Dohad, on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, and near Ferozpore, on the Rewari-Ferozpore Railway, are still under repair. The breaches on the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway were repaired on the evening of Saturday last."

Goods traffic, which was totally suspended on the G. I. P. R. line since the breaches and landslips on the Ghats were reported, has now been restored, and from enquiries at the office of the Goods Traffic Superintendent it is ascertained that goods are booked to all stations, except to those beyond Chandni on the Jubbulpore branch. Of course, for the present, goods are taken via the Dhond and Manmar line, and this will be the case until through communication is restored.

The work of clearing the lines and restoring traffic on the Thull Ghat is being carried on most vigorously, and so far very satisfactory progress has been made. The floods having subsided, and there being a most desirable break in the monsoon, the railway authorities have made the best of the opportunity. There is every probability of restoring the traffic tomorrow. Little or no rain is reported on the stations of the G. I. P. R. yesterday.

CRICKET AT BROACH.

The subjoined scores were made by the Broach Gymkhana cricket eleven vs. Mr. Kama's cricket eleven. The match took place on the ground of the first-mentioned team, on Thursday, July 19. The match was the first of the season, and opened disastrously for the Gymkhana eleven, which was not as representative as it might have been, owing to the fact that Mr. Mascroft (captain), a demon bowler, with a break both ways, and Mr. Duff, a steady and cool bat in emergencies, were both absent owing to sickness. But for this fact, the Gymkhana would, doubtless, have shown better results. Mr. Taylor who kept wicket for the Gymkhana, showed up well, and promises to do yeoman service with the pad and glove in the near future. Mr. Stotherd played a careful and steady game for 12, and ably supported Mr. Lambert, who made 31, in quick time. For the visitors Mr. R. A. Dolasa ran up 28, without a fault, and he would probably have done better if the ground had not been quite so hard. Messrs. M. C. Munsiff and A. R. Kama also deserve credit for careful and steady cricket. The bowling on both sides was weak, with one exception, but the fault can easily be remedied by practice.

BROACH GYMKHANA.

Leggatt, b Kelawala	3
Taylor, b Bharucha	3
Lambert, b Maodawala	31
Blair, c Kelawala	5
Wilson, c Bharucha	0
Stotherd, b Daruwala	12
Greenhalgh, c Kania, b S R Daruwala	0
S A Vielle, b S R Daruwala	0
Johnston, c Kania, b Maodawala	4
Surg-Major Barry, b Kelawala	5
Mathew, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Bharucha	11	2	2	22
Kelawala	10	2	3	17
S Daruwala	7	2	3	15
Maodawala	6	1	2	9

PARSEES.

M C Munsiff, c Dr Barry, b Lambert	17
R A Dalosa, c Dr Barry, b Johnston	28
S R Daruwala, b Lambert	0
P S Jambusarwala, c Mathew, b Johnston	0
D A Ukaji, l-b-w Lambert	3
J A Kapadia, b Lambert	0
N M Kelawala, b Lambert	7
D H Kapadia, b Greenhalgh	6
A R Kania, c Johnston, b Greenhalgh	14
J J Maodawala, c Lambert, b Leggatt	4
R D Bharucha, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Greenhalgh	17	2	2	32
Leggatt	7	1	1	20
Lambert	13	2	5	25
Johnston	4	0	2	7

As a result of its more mature consideration of the new political status in Bulgaria, the Russian Press appears to be much less satisfied with the new order of things. The professed attachment of the Bulgarian Synod and clergy to the regime of Prince Ferdinand is not at all consonant with the policy of the Panslavist party, and, rightly or wrongly, Austria is suspected of pursuing a wire-pulling intrigue through the Coburg Prince and through the Bulgarian hierarchy, which in the end will enable her wholly to supplant Russia as the counsellor and friend and protective neighbour of the Principality

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(From our commercial correspondent.)

LONDON, July 6.

You will, no doubt, place before your readers the full text of the debate which Lord Leven initiated in the House of Lords, on Friday, concerning the Indian currency legislation. The debate was chiefly remarkable as giving Lord Lansdowne an opportunity of putting the public into full possession of the case as it presented itself to him and those who were jointly responsible with him for the closing of the mints. The *Times*, which has never yet admitted the wisdom of this step, acknowledges that Lord Lansdowne's defence was fairly complete. It adds:—"He grants that Indian trade with the East has been dislocated to some extent by the artificial enhancement of the value of the rupee. But this, he says, was foreseen from the first. Those responsible for the finances of India had a choice of evils, and they chose what he believes to have been the least. The evil which has occurred has, moreover, he holds, been not wholly due to currency causes. It would have come independently, and as far as the changes in the Indian currency have had anything to do with it, the effect can only be transitory, and it may be trusted, therefore, to pass away. That the rupee has not risen in value as much as it was hoped it would, he does not venture to deny. But he can claim with justice that the closing of the Indian mints has checked the fall, and that the rupee, though not worth the 1s. 4d., which was the *maximum* to which it was to be raised, stands now some 30 per cent. above the intrinsic value of the metal of which it is composed. That it has gone no higher has been partly due, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, to the want of public confidence. An outcry has been raised that the closing of the Indian mints was a mistake and that they must be opened again before long. This, however, they will not be. Whether it was right or wrong to close them, it would unquestionably be wrong to re-open them until the closure experiment had had a full and fair trial, and we receive with satisfaction Lord Reay's official assurance that the Government have determined that they are not to be re-opened." The debate was a valuable addition to the discussion of the coinage question, and it is rather remarkable that it should have passed over almost without notice by most of the leading dailies. Even so independent (?) an exponent of Indian affairs as the "Manchester Guardian" passes by Lord Lansdowne's speech in silence. They seem in Manchester to remember the old proverb "Least said soonest mended."

The Budget has at last after many stormy debates passed through Committee. Sir William Harcourt yielded to the pressure brought upon him and in the end made a great concession to the colonies. Instead of insisting upon absolute equality as compared with foreign countries, he has agreed to remit to the colonial Governments any local death duties that may be levied on an Englishman's property, reserving for the Imperial Exchequer only whatever surplus of estate duty may then remain. For this concession he requires British possessions which are to profit by it not to levy duty in the United Kingdom upon any property that may form part of the estate of a deceased colonist. With regard to the spirit duties the "Morning Advertiser" in the bitterness of its soul declares that they are "open to the same fundamental objections as the beer duties. There is no pretence that there is any economical reason for imposing them, except that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not chosen to be at the trouble of devising any other means of raising the money. Their avowed purpose is nothing better than the gratification of the teetotallers, who see in them a blow delivered at the trade they hate. Imposed without justification, and for a dishonest end, they are resented as adding a special burden to those already borne by an industry which can endure hampering no better than any other. But it has to be confessed that they press more hardly upon Ireland than on any other part of the United Kingdom, not excepting Scotland. Therefore, appropriately enough, Mr. Clancy and Mr. W. Redmond were left to take the lead in the protest against them. That course had one perhaps unexpected effect in drawing from the Chancellor of the Exchequer by far the most specific, if not the only specific, declaration he has made on the subject of the duration of the tax. The reason, he says, why it is only to endure for a year is that, if the pending inquiry should elicit that Ireland is being unfairly taxed, on the whole, a readjustment of the spirit duties may be made to set the matter right. It does not appear how this can be done otherwise than by remitting the duties in Ireland and leaving them in force in Great Britain. It can thus be understood how far the promise that the tax shall only last for a year is to be trusted."

Amidst the general complaints of bad trade there is at least some satisfaction in finding that the revenue returns for the June quarter, the first quarter of the new fiscal year, show a noteworthy increase on the returns for the corresponding quarter last year. The total amount paid into the Exchequer is £21,979,048, as against £21,073,563 for the June quarter, 1893, an increase of upwards of £900,000. This increase has been pretty well spread over all the ordinary sources of revenue, the land and the small miscellaneous sources having alone failed to keep up to last year's figures. The Custom revenue shows a gain of £263,000. This, of course, was to be expected, considering the tendency to expansion in the imports which has this year been observable. The Excise also shows an increase of £300,000. The stamp duty has yielded £100,000 more than in the corresponding period last year, the Post Office £30,000 more, the Telegraph Service £25,000 more, and the property and income-tax £270,000 more. These increases certainly seem to indicate a greater activity of trade, or at least greater activity in the attempts to do trade, than last year. How far the expansions may be due to merely temporary circumstances or to some genuine recovery of business will be best seen when the returns for subsequent quarters are published. Meanwhile they will, doubtless, prove cheering to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The American Senate has passed the Tariff Bill by a majority of 39 to 34, only one Democrat voting against it. The Bill now goes to the Lower House, and then almost at once into Conference Committee of the two Houses. A New York correspondent thinks it certain that it will become law, practically in its present form, by August 1, though slight changes may be made by the Lower House. The chief feature of the Bill is free wool. The "Daily News" is of course highly delighted at this victory for free trade and the "Daily Chronicle" is equally jubilant. The former journal says:—"The Bill left the House of Representatives as a large and liberal instalment of tariff reform. To say that it was a reform in the direction of free trade is only to use a term that will make it generally intelligible in this country. But free trade, as we understand it here, has but a small place in the esteem of American parties. Those parties might be more fairly described as absolute and as limited protectionists. The House of Representatives passed a Bill which freed many industries from the shackles imposed by the McKinley Tariff, but which still recognised the duty of the Legislature to guard the American manufacturer against the foreigner. The only question at issue was as to the amount of protection required. The Bill of the House of Representatives tended to reduce it; the amendments of the Senate have tended to restore it to something like its former force. But the Senate has been but partially successful, and the conference between the two Houses will probably result in a compromise which will get rid of the worst iniquities of the McKinley Tariff. In so far as it gets rid of them, it will, of course, benefit the English producer by benefiting his American customer. To say more might, even at this stage of the measure, create a prejudice against it in the minds of Americans. Economic heresy is so deeply rooted in opinion on the other side of the Atlantic that it is still a valid reproach against a tariff measure that it may possibly promote the welfare of the foreigner. The true theory of free trade is, of course, that any gain of this sort on one side is necessarily a gain on the other, and that the seller best prospers by promoting the welfare of the person to whom hesell s. Our benefits under any American tariff law do not, of course, begin until they have first reached the millions of the population of the United States."

The Manchester City Council has approved the recommendations of its Special Ship Canal Committee instructing the Corporation directors on the Ship Canal Board to vote for the appointment of a managing director with a salary of £3,000 per annum on condition that the appointment be offered to Mr. J. K. Bythell if that gentleman is willing to accept it and to devote himself exclusively to the service of the company. From the explanations of the Lord Mayor it appears that large powers are to be given to Mr. Bythell, who is a gentleman well known in Bombay. He is to occupy, in effect, a position analogous to that of the paid chairman of a great railway company, or, in other words, he is to be the paid chairman of the Ship Canal Company. Of course, all railway chairmen do not confine their energies to one particular company; it would not be difficult to mention a conspicuous instance of a very energetic railway chairman who was able to give attention to several enterprises. But practically they confine their attention to railway business, and it is beyond question that the fortunes of our great railway companies have been largely, if not absolutely, shaped by the controlling hands of such supreme superintendents. The essential thing is that the autocrat of the Ship Canal shall devote all his energy and experience to Ship Canal business. In expressing its approval of the appointment the "Manchester Guardian" says: "We may reasonably expect from such active and undivided administration by a specialist in the business all the advantages which railway companies have derived from the constant supervision of their chairmen. The interests of the Ship Canal emphatically demand such professional supervision, and the new departure is one which will make the retirement of Sir John Hardwood from the Board the less regrettable. Sir John has performed excellent service in connection with the enterprise, and has lavishly expended valuable time in discharging the duties of the post which his public spirit induced him to accept at a critical moment. But the work now to be done is beyond what can be expected from any public man with private business affairs to attend to. If the enterprise is to be nursed into a condition of complete commercial prosperity, that duty must be the life-work of the man who undertakes it; he must, in short, be relieved of all other claims upon his business energies. When the question of the managing directorship is settled, the next thing to do will be to endeavour to strengthen the Board by the inclusion of men with special knowledge and influence in regard to the foreign shipping trade."

Encouraged by the success of Lord Rosebery's settlement of the last coal strike and of Mr. Asquith's mediation in the London cab strike, the Government are anxious to pass a bill this year to promote conciliation in trade disputes. In the hope of promoting this purpose, Mr. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, has had a private conference in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons with a number of labour members interested in such legislation. Mr Bryce presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Mundella, Mr. Burt, Mr. George Howell, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Joseph Arch, Mr. Micheal Austin, together with Sir Courtenay Boyle, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Llewellyn Smith, of the Labour Department. In the course of the conference, which occupied over an hour, it was stated that although three bills on the subject had been introduced into the House of Commons one of these which stood in the names of Mr. Butcher and Sir John Gorst had been dropped. One of the two remaining bills was that of the Government. The other had been introduced by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Howell. A general feeling was expressed in favour of early legislative steps to establish conciliation tribunals. Mr. Austin said he preferred the Government bill because of its simplicity and voluntary character. He objected to compulsory provisions in such a matter. It was explained that in Sir John Lubbock's bill no compulsory powers came into force until the parties to a dispute voluntarily submitted themselves to arbitration. It was agreed that an effort should be made to get the two bills read a second time as soon as possible and then referred to the Grand Committee on Trade.

How or when the tariff war which France is still carrying on with some of her neighbours is to end it is impossible to foresee, but in the case of Switzerland there have all along been significant indications of the injury it has done to French industries. These have been apparent not only in the decrease of exports to Switzerland, but also in the protests of Chambers of Commerce representing these industries, especially in the East of France. It now appears that a movement has begun which will practically transfer from French soil industries which would but for high protectionist legislation have remained and thriven there. One firm in that part of the country despairing of the recovery of the Swiss market, is establishing a branch manufactory in Alsace, in order to take advantage of the reduced rates of duty provided for in the Swiss-German treaty. In another case a French manufacturing company, deprived by recent protectionist regulations of the power of receiving its raw material under the duty-free *admission temporaire* arrangement, is transferring its establishment to Belgium, where it will be able henceforth to produce goods for foreign markets at a cost of 20 per cent. less than is now possible in France.

The ordinary general meeting of the Assam Bengal Railway Company was held, on June 29, at Winchester House. Lieutenant-General R. Strachey presided, and said that at the date of the accounts, Dec. 31 last, the amount of capital which had been contributed by the shareholders and paid over to the Secretary of State was £1,394,560. The equivalent of this in rupees was for present purposes taken in the accounts to be Rs. 2,02,68,510 to which had to be added a further sum of Rs. 5,24,211 being the net amount advanced by the Secretary of State in respect of guaranteed interest, and under the contract deemed to be capital contributed by him, making in all Rs. 2,07,92,721. The amount actually expended up to Dec. 31, 1893, was Rs. 1,02,46,776. Under all the circumstances, the result on that outlay was satisfactory. Subject to the confirmation of the shareholders, the board recommended that a dividend for the half-year ending June 30, 1894, be declared at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable out of the guaranteed interest receivable from the Secretary of State for India. The report was adopted, and the dividend confirmed.

Mr. Richard Seyd's statistics of failures in the United Kingdom for the first half of the current year give the total as 5,604 (including 2,951 bankruptcies and 2,366 deeds of arrangement), and 287 Scotch trust deeds. Of the total number, 551 were in the financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches, and 4,766 in the retail and professional branches. The former group shows an increase against both the first and second half of last year, which is most marked under the heads of London, Manchester, Yorkshire, and the Midland iron district. Last year had an exceptionally large number of failures, indeed as regards wholesale insolvencies the last three years were conspicuous during the decade; but should the numbers for the first half of the present year be maintained during the second half, 1894 will surpass even 1893.

From the general index to the "Parliamentary Debates" of last Session; which has just been issued, it appears that the House sat on 226 days and consumed rather more than 1,912 hours. Of the unofficial members, Mr. T. Gibson Bowles holds the first place in regard to the number of times he succeeded in "catching the Speaker's eye." The index contains no fewer than 548 references under his name which would indicate that on the average he had something to ask, or something to say at least, twice a day, with a substantial margin over. He appears to have spoken on 85 occasions on the Parish Councils Bill, and on 52 on the Home Rule Bill. The greater portion of his other utterances, which, however, cover a very wide range, were for the most part confined to naval matters. Mr. R. W. Hanbury is second with 534 references, including no fewer than 106 on the Parish Councils Bill, but only 35 on the Home Rule scheme. In other respects, Mr. Hanbury seems to have been mostly concerned with matters relating to the Army, in connection with which he has 159 entries. Mr. T. W. Russell has 498 references, 134 of which are associated with the Home Rule Bill; and Mr. G. C. T. Bartley appears to have successfully risen 436 times, 86 on the Parish Councils Bill and 42 on the Home Rule Bill. Taking the figures of these four hon. members together, they claimed the attention of the House in the aggregate on over 2,000 occasions—an average of nearly nine times a day, or, once in every hour that the House sat, with upwards of 100 to spare. From the above figures it would, perhaps, be possible to ascertain the probable length of future sessions if all the other members of the House decided to exercise their rights to the same extent. Mr. A. C. Morton has 387 references under his name, 135 of which are connected with the voting of public money in Committee of Supply.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dinshaw D. Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and applied for a summons against Dustoor Jamaspji Minocherji, D.C.L., &c., a high priest (dustoor) of the Parsees, charging him with defamation, in that he, on the 19th November last, wrote letters to the secretary of the Parsee Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund, containing false and malicious statements, calculated to harm the reputation of his client, Bai Shirinbai, daughter-in-law of the dustoor.

Mr. Daver handed over to the magistrate an information signed by Shirinbai, the contents being as under:—

"I am a widow, and reside in the Fort. I know Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee. He is my father-in-law. Ever since the death of my husband Dustur Phiroze he has been on inimical terms with me, and has borne me and my children much ill-will. About three years ago a certain number of Parsee gentlemen formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of starting a fund for the encouragement of marriage in the Parsee community. Unmarried Parsee girls were invited to become members of this fund, and in consideration of their subscribing a certain amount of money on the occasion of the marriage of each member, she was declared to be entitled to have paid to her guardian on the marriage of such member a sum of money made up by a contribution from every member of the said fund. The association was named the Parsee Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund, and one of the rules of the said fund is that a member would be excluded from the benefits of such fund and no money would be paid to her on her marriage if it should appear that at the time of applying to be admitted as a member there were any negotiations of preparation for the marriage or betrothal. On the 31st October, 1893, my daughter was admitted a member of the said fund, and I was duly appointed her guardian. I say that on that day there were no preparations or negotiations for the marriage of my said daughter Meherbanoo. On the 9th of November, 1893, my daughter was married to one Cursetji Furdoonji Sanjana, who had come to Bombay from Zanzibar with his father for the express purpose of getting married. On the marriage of my daughter I became entitled to receive from the committee of the aforesaid fund the sum of Rs. 787, and I accordingly made the necessary claim. My claim was to be considered at the meeting of the committee, which was to be held on the 20th December, 1893. Though the said Dustoor Jamaspji Minocherji is a member of the aforesaid committee he did not attend that meeting, but sent a letter, dated 19th November, 1893, to the address of the secretary of that fund in which, among other things, the said Dustoor Jamaspjee said "that I have come to know of this betrothal since last *Surosh roze* (31st October, 1893), and negotiations for this had been going on for four or five days before that." At that meeting of the committee the letter was read and considered, and after hearing certain explanations from my brother, who is also a member of the committee, it was unanimously resolved to issue a call in my favour and pay me the money. The said Dustoor Jamaspji, for various reasons, bears me much ill-will. The allegations made in the foregoing letter are malicious and false, and were known to be so by Dustoor Jamaspji at the time he made them, and were made for the purpose of disgracing me and lowering me in the estimation of the members of my community. Having failed in his attempt to defeat my legitimate claim, the said Dustoor Jamaspji got certain of his most intimate friends who were members of the committee to call another meeting where the previous resolution was cancelled, and it was decided not to recognise my claim. For the purpose of attaining his object, the said Dustoor Jamaspji wrote another letter to the officers of the said fund, bearing date 9th January, 1894, in which he repeated the false and malicious allegation, and stated "that the betrothal had been arranged long ago." I say that the reiterated statement of the said Dustoor Jamaspji that the betrothal of my daughter had been arranged long before the 31st October, 1893, and that he had known it four or five days before that date on which I applied for my daughter's admission as a member of the fund, are tantamount to charging me with attempting to cheat and obtain monies by fraud. I was, and am, most anxious to disprove in a court of law the false allegations made against my honour and honesty, and as I was most unwilling to drag my father-in-law in a criminal court, I filed a suit in the Bombay Court of Small Causes against the said society. At the hearing of the said suit the defendants, amongst whom was the said Dustoor Jamaspji, strenuously resisted my efforts to have the case decided on its merits, and asked the court to hear certain technical objections they had to urge against the said suit. The preliminary points were argued before his Honor the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who, on the ninth day of July, 1894, dismissed my suit on the ground that no suit would lie against the said defendants, who formed an illegal association, as it was an unregistered association of more than twenty members. I say that during the whole course of this affair, the said Dustoor Jamaspji has acted with malice and bad faith towards me. He has made false allegations against my honesty behind my back, and has done his best to thwart my attempt to prove their falsehood in a court of law. Under the foregoing circumstances I charge the said Jamaspji Minocherjee with having committed the offence of defamation, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a summons may be issued against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

The magistrate having read the information said that he would consider the matter, and pass an order this (Wednesday) morning.

A PLEADER PINED FOR CALLING A WITNESS A "LOAFER."

Mr. Darashah Dosabhoy, First Class City Magistrate of Surat, delivered the following judgment in a defamation case, instituted by Mr. Narsailal Harderam, a Government servant, against Mr. Nagarjee Tricumdas, a pleader, for calling him a loafer when he was in the witness-box. The pleader was fined Rs. 15.

This is the complaint of defamation made by Narsailal Harderam against Nagarji Tricumdas under the following circumstances.]:—One Maneklal Pranshankar had filed a petition against Abdul Kader Taj Mahomed under Section 125 of the Land Revenue Code in the Revenue Court of Mamlatdar of Chorasi. In that case the complainant Narsailal Harderam was examined as a witness on behalf of Maneklal, and at the conclusion of the case the accused, Nagarji, vakil, who represented Abdul Kader, called Maneklal's witnesses loafers. Now, the question for decision is whether the pleader called complainant a loafer, and he thereby defamed him. I decide that he did. The accused, in his defence, has raised two main issues. Frst, that as a pleader, it was his privilege to comment on the evidence of witnesses, and if it be considered proved that the complainant was called a loafer, he had not gone beyond the limit of his privilege. Secondly, that the word loafer used by him was not intended for complainant, but a Dhed witness. I have seen the authorities quoted *pro* and *con*, and I do not think a vakil has the privilege of calling a witness who gives evidence against his client a loafer without any justification. The complainant Narsailal is a respectable man and a Government servant, and it was certainly likely to make him look small in the eyes of his friends and acquaintances by calling him a loafer. It is not necessary that he should be actually degraded. It has been hinted that he has been spending several hours in company of Maneklal in idle gossip, and as the word loafer has been defined in Webster's Dictionary as an idle man, there was no harm to call the complainant a loafer. Loafer really means a vagrant; one who has no means of subsistence. The complainant is not of that stamp. Every one has his friend or club to go to where he spends his leisure in merry talk, and that does not make him a loafer. It appears clear from the Mamlatdar's evidence that the complainant was one of those who were called loafers. The head surveyor said nothing in favour of Maneklal, and therefore comments made by the vakil were intended for the three witnesses who gave evidence in favour of Maneklal. The Mamlatdar says the word loafer was used more than once, and it had reference to the complainant who gave evidence against the vakil's client. The vakil's evident object in calling him a loafer was either that he might be disbelieved, or to pay off some private grudge, as the complainant says on solemn oath that the vakil told him once that he would mark him. The defence also intimates that the accused is prosecuted because there is ill-feeling between his family and the vakil Kirparam's family by whom he has been instigated to lodge the complaint. This argument cuts both ways. It shows also the *mala fides* of the accused who to take revenge on account of his animosity with Kirparam's family called complainant a loafer, as he has some connection with the latter's family. I therefore convict Nagarji Tricumdas, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Lord Lansdowne has finally severed his connection with the Wiltshire Radicals, and has withdrawn his subscription to the Calne Liberal Club, says the *World*. The Bewood interest was for nearly a century the backbone of the Liberal strength in North Wilts, both in the county and in the boroughs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is said that the Accountant-General, Madras, in reviewing the accounts submitted by the different Treasuries in the Madras Presidency, has reported very favourably on the Resident's Treasury in the civil and military station of Bangalore, ranking it first on the list in respect of the correctness of the accounts, &c.

Monseigneur Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, who administered the last sacrament to M. Carnot, is now at peace with the French Government. Last April, the Archbishop, having attacked the Government for its policy with regard to the fund of the Catholic Church, was punished by having his salary stopped. A Paris correspondent now states that the Government decided at a recent Cabinet Council to allow Mgr. Coullie to draw his State salary again.

Sir John Hutton resembles his distinguished predecessor, Lord Rosebery, in being very jealous of the reputation of the London County Council, and the member who calls its proceedings in question seldom escapes a severe reproof from the chair. Lieutenant-Colonel Ford, at the close of one of his frequent contributions to the debate, dropped a remark as to the way the business was being "scamped." Sir John was on his feet immediately. "Colonel Ford," he said, "has repeated an observation to which I took exception last week, and which I do not think is justified. If it were competent for the chairman to retort in suitable language, I should feel inclined to say that there is very little opportunity for scamping business, or indeed, proceeding with it, when Colonel Ford is present."

Lord Ashburton's estates of 4,200 acres, which range from near Colchester to Sudbury on the north and southward to Pitsea, were to have been offered for sale by auction at Colchester during the summer, but have been sold by private contract. The property comprises the mansion known as Ardleigh Park, and the manors, or reputed manors, of Great Bromley, Martells Hall, and Langham.

While other noblemen are endeavouring to dispose of their real estate, Lord Armstrong is adding considerably to his. It is not long since it was announced that he had purchased Bamborough Castle, the historical fortress that stands upon an almost perpendicular rock overlooking the sea on the coast of Northumberland. Lord Armstrong's latest purchase is the well-known Adderstone estate, also in Northumberland. The mansion on this property was the ancient seat of the Forster family.

A curious glimpse of manners in West Bromwich is afforded by a case heard in the police court of that town. A man, named Groom, who had been summoned for not sending to school a child under his control, pleaded that the child was not his own and that he had only given her shelter for a few days because she had no home. It then appeared that the child, who was eleven years old, was the daughter of a man who had been a hairdresser in that locality, and it was stated by the school attendance officer that her father had "sold his children several times." Groom then confirmed this strange assertion, and declared that Stokes sold the girl in question on Friday last, "in a public-house, for a pint of fourpenny." The magistrate upon this dismissed the defendant, and ordered the child to be brought before him. It may be assumed that Stokes, the hairdresser, will also be called upon to attend, and explain his theory of the way in which fathers may divest themselves of their parental obligations.

The cradle in which the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of York reposes is a gift from the Queen, and bears an inscription to the effect that it was made in 1840 for the Princess Royal, was used for all her Majesty's children, and was given by the Queen to the Duchess of York in 1894. The Queen commissioned the firm of Edmonds and Orr, Wigmore-street, to fit it up with pure white satin and Honiton lace, and as the bassinette is itself in white wood, there is no scrap of colour about it. The Queen has also given a second cradle to the Duchess, made of mahogany inlaid with fine gilding. This is fitted up with brocade in delicately pale tones of colour. The bedding provided for both cradles is of the softest and lightest description. The sheets are of Irish lawn bordered with Valenciennes lace, and the blankets are of Pyrenean wool, very white, and weighing very little, the texture more nearly resembling eiderdown than flannel. Two small eiderdown quilts have been provided for the baby's use, one white and one pale pink. The Queen has also given the little Prince several robes, including one of fine Irish lawn and lace, and a handsome cloak and hood of Zibeline silk. Three small plumes in the hood suggest the Prince of Wales' feathers. Such articles as these, for the children of the wealthy, were, some years ago, almost invariably made of French cambric, but of late years the manufacture of Irish lawn has so immensely improved that it now equals, if it does not even surpass, the finest products of the looms of Cambray, so close, so even, and so clear is it.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that fifty persons who joined in pillaging the shops of Italians at Lyons were arrested. Twelve of these persons were found in possession of quantities of goods that were looted. One of these fellows had a hundred pounds weight of groceries. He made a furious resistance, and had to be handcuffed and fettered. The wife of Rocreda, the grocer whose shop was pillaged, died from the effects of fright. She was a Frenchwoman. One of these Lyons brigands was tried before the Correctional Tribunal. The Procurator of the Republic appeared himself to prosecute, and exhorted the judges to set their faces against the kind of spurious patriotism that led to the pillaging of shops. The prisoner in the dock and another wretch were found watering with petroleum in a gardener's watering-can the floor of a house that they wanted to plunder.

Madame Carnot and her children will leave the Elysee poorer in wordly goods than when they entered it. M. Adolphe Carnot says that the family has never been rich in the real meaning of the word. As for the salary and allowances made to his late brother as President of the Republic, the recipient used to say : "I must not keep a centime of the money allowed me by the Treasury, but I must used it to keep up a respectable, if not an ostentatious, position as the representative of France." The late President, his brother declares, always acted strictly up to this principle. Hence it is that the small fortune he leaves has not been increased during his six years and a-half of office. A new street just constructed in Lyons will receive the name of Rue Sadi Carnot. It is proposed to place in it a statue of the late President, and for this object a sum of 23,000 francs was collected on the very first the subscription was opened.

According to Mr. Jamrach, the dealer in wild beasts,the competition for rare animals is not so keen as it was once upon a time. In former days he has had to send all the way to the Lizard to intercept ships with animals on board, and the men would hang about there in all weathers in open boats, sometimes for twelve or fourteen days. No animals are rare nowadays in the same sense that they used to be. Steamers are arriving every day from all parts, and the moment an animal or any foreign product becomes rare, it becomes worth the while of some seaman to take the trouble to bring it over. It was different in the days of the sailing-ships, when so long a period as six months would elapse after one came in before it would be expected that another would arrive from the same country. To a correspondent of "Cassell's Saturday Journal," Mr. Jamrach has been telling some of the secrets of his strange trade. His father, he says, once bought a mummy, which was examined by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Frank Buckland. It was discovered that there was a rattling sound inside it, and Mr. Buckland wanted to open it, as the ancient Egyptian Kings, he said, used to have their treasures wrapped up and embalmed with them. To pull the mummy to pieces, however, would ruin it, and perhaps it would be found that there was no treasure at all. They all three agreed to go shares in the venture, and to risk the destruction. When the mummy was opened it contained nothing more valuable than dried-up pieces of the interior. Among Mr. Jamrach's customers is the Prince of Wales, who has bought pets from him, but his principal trade is with zoological gardens and menageries.

RATNAGIRI PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

We have received a copy of the annual report of this fund for the year ending December, 1893. It was started in 1887, and at the end of December, 1893, there were 939 members on the roll. It was started by Mr. G. Scott, when Deputy Collector of Ratnagiri, for the benefit of Government employes originally, but not finding it sufficiently taken up, he opened it on to the general public, and from small beginnings and uphill work, it has risen to its present dimensions. The principle of the fund is simple enough. People pay an entrance fee on joining once for all, calculated on a rising scale starting with 4 annas for every year of a man's age in 1888, 5 annas in 1889, 6 annas in 1890, and so on up to 16 annas in 1900; and the maximum admissible age is reduced annually, thus no one is admitted over 55 in the year 1888, 54 in 1889, 53 in 1890, and so on downwards to 50 in 1893,and the report now before us shows that they have now decided to still further reduce the admissible age down to 45. This helps to augment the funds and to keep out old people. On every death among the members the estate of the deceased gets a rupee for every member on the roll at the time of death up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and the survivors pay up a death-call of Re. 1, so that for every rupee that goes out on deaths its equivalent is returned by the survivors, and the fund suffers no loss but keeps rising, as more and more people join. From 1887 to 1893, *i.e.*, in seven years, the fund had 35 deaths, or an average of five deaths per annum, which means that the survivors had to pay up Rs. 5 a year or less than 8 annas a month for a possible death benefit of Rs.1,000—a remarkably good investment for widows and orphans after the bread-winner is carried away. Judging from the published table, the death benefits average from Rs. 60 paid up in case No. 33 for total payments during life of Rs. 10 to Rs. 755 paid in case No. 383 for total payments during life of Rs. 44. The statement of accounts shows that the receipts during 1893 were Rs. 27,000 and the expenditure Rs. 7,000, leaving a balance to the good of Rs. 20,000 for 939 members, while now at the end of June, 1894, the membership had run up to 992, and the funds to Rs. 22,000, showing that the fund is taking hold on the people. Judging from the list of names published, the fund appears to have made headway all round, and is being appreciated all over the Bombay Presidency. In a fund of this sort it is quite possible for a total sum of Rs. 250 paid up from first to last, covering from 10 to 20 or 25 years, to secure Rs. 1,000 to one's heirs.

Taking the cases of deaths when the estates got over Rs. 500, the published statement (Appendix E) shows figures as follows omitting fractions :—

Policy No.	Paid up in all from first to last during life.	Estate got.	Net profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	33	690	657
75	28	512	484
119	26	506	480
308	46	752	706
332	21	503	482
336	31	702	671
383	44	755	711
444	19	507	488
528	21	596	575
582	22	657	635
706	24	751	727

Which means that eleven estates got a total benefit of Rs. 6,931 at a cost of Rs. 315, and made a net profit of Rs. 6,616 owing to the providential foresight of the bread-winners during life. It is possible in the future that this sort of provident funds will supersede to some extent ordinary life assurance, as there is no end to the scope of their influence, progress, and variety, and they appear peculiarly suited for middle class people. The society is about to be registered at a cost of over Rs. 300 ; the maximum membership is to be 1,000 and when this is reached new members can only be admitted as vacancies occur. By next month the roll is expected to fill up. The fund is not confined to any particular class, and is not weighted with monthly subscription, which gives it an advantage over similar funds ; besides this there are no classes of subscribers, all paying alike according to age and year of joining, and the death benefit is according to total memberships at the time of death. Though it professes to be a provident society, the fund, at present, confines its operations to death benefits only.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 14th July 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—John Stewart MacArthur, of 12 Knowe Terrace, Pollokshields, in the County of Renfrew, North Britain, Technical Chemist, for "improvements in precipitating precious metals from cyanide or similar solutions." Sarah Jane Rollason of 50 Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, England, gentlewoman, for an improved windmill or win motor. William Jackson Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for subjucting materials to the action of air, gases, or in vapours, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee, and other produce by means of hot air ; Robert Henry Cave of Pattarghatta, P. O. Colgong, East Indian Railway, in Bengal, for an improvement in the process of Indigo manufacture.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Ernest Oscar Mawson, Assistant Engineer, in the Public Works Department, Sholapur, Bombay, for manufacturing a new material to be called "Fibrous Asphaltoleum." (Filed 2nd July, 1894.) Horace Campbell Blaker of Srinagar, Kashmir, Assistant, Messrs. Spedding and Co., Contractors, Kashmir, for a lamp, wick safety attachment for regulating the height of wick above burner to be known as the H. C. B. attachment. (Filed 2nd July, 1894.)

Horace Campbell Blaker of Srinagar, Kashmir, Assistant, Messrs. Spedding and Co, Contractors, Kashmir, for an improved interlocking fastener for doors, and other parts of tents, to be known as "the Bendemeer Fastener." and for appliances connected therewith. (Filed 9th July, 1894), Oscar Brunler of 5 Branstrasse, Entrizsek, Leipzig, Engineer, for process for obtaining a compression in gas and petroleum engines with slow combustion. (Filed 7th July, 1894.) Godfrey Jullien Robinson, of Great Norbury Street, Hyde, in the County of Chester, England, Commercial Agent, Alfred Victor Ainsworth, of Great Norbury Street, Hyde, aforesaid, Commercial Traveller. Albert Arthur Ainsworth of Exchange Buildings, Hyde, aforesaid, Commission Agent, John Harry Ainsworth, of Great Norbury Street, Hyde, aforesaid, Tailor, and John Hilton of Curzon Street, Oldham, in the County of Lancaster, England, Clothier, for improvements in the frames of school slates. (Filed 7th July, 1894.) John Richard Rhoder of Gorphwysfa, Prestwich, in the County of Lancaster, Great Britain, Oil Merchant, for improvements in means for promoting the circulation of water in steam generators. (Field 6th July, 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedale 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—J. F. Regan, Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, for making "Regan's Indelible Seals and Stamps and Pads." (From 29th July 1824 to 28th July 1895.) Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of light ploughs. (From 18th July, 1894, to 17th July, 1895. Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 17th July, 1894 to 16th July, 1895.)—Ambiose Shere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the) Nrpier Works Madras, for a pump bucket suitable for domestic or other purposes. (From 27th July, 1894 to 26th July, 1895.) Brins Oxygen Company, Limited, of Connaught Mansions, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, England, for improvements in apparatus for the obtainment of oxygen and nitrogen gases from atmospheric sir. (From 14th May, 1894 to 13th May, 1895.)

Wheras the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fees, it is notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased—Messrs. Norbert deLandtsheer and T. C. Barraclough's invention for improvements in machinery for decorticating, breaking, scutching, and dressing china grass (Ramie) flax,hemp and other textile plants,also partly applicable to other purposes. (Specification filed 1oth April 1890) ; Messrs. R. I. Murchison and C,Taylor's invention for an improved compositionfor destroying weeds, scru and other vegetable growths and for destrobing insects and preserving timber from their attacks. (Specification filed 11th April 1890) ; Mr. W. Heidelman's invention for improvements in circular knitting machines. (Specification filed 14th April 1890.)

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 17th inst. :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 9th July 1894, reporting that Mr. John Charles Tice, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, was, after performing 14 days' probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers ; and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution—Government to be addressed in the usual terms.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 154, dated 6th July 1894, intimating that Government have no objection to the storage of coal on the proposed reclamation at Tank Bunder Saw Mills property as shown on the plan that accompanied Trustees' letter No. 301, dated 23rd January last, but that no nearer approach to the Government Powder Magazine can be allowed.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager and Engineer to be informed. Government should be asked if they have any objection to the line of the 30-foot road being straightened as shown on plan A, the Trustees agreeing to rebuild the compound wall of the Magazine on the south to any suitable height the Government may desire and not to store coal within the limit agreed upon, that is, 160 feet of the Magazine.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 7th June 1894, forwarding plans in three sheets A, B and C, and the following estimates, including 10 per cent. for contingencies, but excluding Engineering charges, for making a coal wharf at the Saw Mills property :—Estimate A providing for a dry rubble wall faced with Khandkees built in rubble masonry, 2' 6" thick, with a batter of 6" to the foot Rs. 1,81,251-2-0, maintenance Rs. 4,081 ; Estimate B providing for dry rubble wall faced with dry pitching at a slope of 1 to 1, and 7 jetties 15' 0" long and 15' 6" wide Rs. 1,63,571-12-7, maintenance Rs. 4,356 ; Estimate C, same as B, except that the jetties are 50' 0" long instead of 15' 6" Rs. 1,75,984-2-0, maintenance Rs. 4,656, and stating that all the estimates include the cost of finishing off the north end of Tank Bunder New Reclamation, of filling up the ground between the north boundary wall of the Saw Mills property and the compound wall of the Government Magazine, and providing roads and cart tracks on these pieces of ground ; that these works were not included in the former rough estimate, but he considers that to complete the scheme they should be carried out, as they will provide at a comparatively small extra cost (about Rs. 27,000) extra storage ground and also much improve the means of access to the wharf and giving as his opinion that a wall of the section shown in a plan A would he the most suitable, as the coal boats would lie alongside and no jetties would be required ; that this would allow of more boats unloading at once and give the men employed in unloading more room to work in ; that this section of wall would cost Rs. 5,220 more to build than that shown on plan B, including 50 feet jetties, but the annual cost of maintenance would be Rs. 575 less. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th June 1894, saying that scheme A is the most suitable for the requirements of the coal trade, and suggesting that the present scheme be made to include an extension of the north end of the Tank Bunder New Reclamation as shown by a pencil line on plan A. Read proceedings of the Dock Committee.

Resolution—The Trustees are pleased to approve of scheme A, which provides for a wharf wall with batter of 6 inches to the foot in preference to the alternative for a pitched slope of 1 to 1 with wooden jetties. The scheme provides for, in all, 1,300 lineal feet of wharf with bottom at R. L. 74·00 (or sufficient to allow lighters drawing up to 7 feet to come alongside at every high water in the year), and in connection with the wharf there is storage space aggregating 41,000 sq. yds., levelled and laid out in plots, sufficient for the storage of 110,000 tons of coal. The existing Tank Bunder Causeway, the new Kala Chowki Road and the Victoria Road Extention, now in progress will afford means of direct communication between the new coal wharf and the mills to the West and North.

The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,93,939, including Engineering establishment, and should be sanctioned.

The work may be proceeded with to the debit of the grant under item 9, part IV, page 5, of the Budget, but the Engineer should be instructed—(1) That the 30-foot road on the north and the cross roads west of Quay Street should be deferred for the present. (2) That detailed plans and estimates for the alternative extension of the wharf on the south suggested by the Traffic Manager should be submitted before that portion of the work is taken in hand. (3) That as much of the material for reclamation as possible should be got by removing rocks and deepening the foreshore during spring tides in front of both the new and the Tank Bunder reclamations. Tenders should be publicly invited for the work and submitted to the Trustees who should not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. If Tenderers wish to employ the Trustees' barges for the reclamation, charges for the hire of the same should be made at rates which will fully cover the cost, including interest, depreciation, and repairs, and the Contractor should be liable to make good any damages.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 30th June, 1894, intimating, with reference to Trustees' letter dated 31st March 1894, asking him to maintain the trees to be planted on the new through road to Kala Chowki, that he would prefer not to have trees planted at present. Read note by the chairman dated 11th July 1894. Read proceedings of the Land and Railway Committee.

Resolution—In reply it should be intimated that the Trustees hope that the subject will not be lost sight of.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th July 1894, reporting that the s. s. Quantock was piloted out of the port on the 10th instant and left at the outer station at 10 a.m. ; that the Commander finding the weather too bad and the cargo getting slack in the afterhold made again for the Pilot Schooner and was piloted in at 5-45 p.m. of the same day ; that the Commander claims to pay half the pilotage only on the plea that his vessel put back through stress of weather ; that, in accordance with Trustees' Resolution No. 332 of 27th June 1869 and No. 333 of 13th September 1892, Rs. 45-12-6 have been charged as inward pilotage and a similar amount for outward pilotage, being 54½ per cent. of Rs. 84, which is the monsoon fee for the vessel : and asking sanction to this arrangement and to the charge recovered being paid to the Pilot, the Trustees bearing the cost of the concession made to the vessel.

Resolution sanctioned.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th July 1894, reporting that the Padow "Soonder Persad" with a cargo of salt sank alongside the s. s. Nawab on the 19th instant, but no lives were lost, and the boat was seen aground ¾ of a mile S. E. of Butchers Island West Buoy, her mast being visible 10 feet out of the water.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th July 1894.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1894 to 13th July 1894.	For week ending 13th July 1893.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1893 to 13th July 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	23	318	14	339
" piloted out of harbour	16	330	21	350
" transported.	12	235	8	274
" attended to.	1	23	1	19
" warped ...	1	20	1	26
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	14	173	4	161
Victoria Dock ...	6	143	8	132
Total ...	20	316	12	293
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	9	167	10	168
Victoria Dock ...	3	146	8	129
Total ...	12	313	18	297
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	17	...	9	..
Victoria Dock ...	11	...	10	...
Total ..	28	—	19	—
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	50	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total ...	Nil.	68	Nil.	86

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

—	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 14th July 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 14th July 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 14th July 1894. Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
H D Kuphus* H B Mudlark* { contd. from last week. }	...	1 d	Nil.	7	2,904	5	1,246
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S Jubeda...............	1	1 d	2,726	18	47,403	16	39,514
Total......	1	2 ds	2,726	25	50,307	21	40,760

* Docked together.

MARRIAGE OF THE CEYLON GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER.

The experience which Kandy has recently gone through in having been the place selected for the marriage of the daughter of the Major-General, and last Wednesday week of the daughter of H. E. the Governor, is quite unique in its annals—if not in the annals of the whole Island. Certainly, it is not often that the daughter of the Governor for the time being has been married in the Island during her father's tenure of office, and that fact naturally lent additional importance and interest to the ceremony of St. Paul's Church, and afterwards at the pavilion. But its most noticeable and enjoyable feature was the hearty manner in which everyone took part in the proceedings, and the real sense of pleasure which all those present evinced at the success with which everything passed off. This was the natural outcome of the personal popularity of Sir Arthur Havelock and Lady Havelock, as well as of the bride and bridegroom. A welcome absence of restraint, too, characterized all the day's doings, and though the weather threatened to be very wet in the early morning,it cleared up just before the hour fixed for the wedding, and remained fine till after the bride had driven away amidst a mingled shower of congratulations and rice. Which predominated it would be difficult to say, for one of the most amusing incidents of the day was the arrival of the bride and bridegroom in the midst of the crowd waiting in the portico to see them depart before the carriage had driven up to take them to the station. The result was that the newly-married couple had to endure a perfect stream of rice thrown from all directions, which they took as coolly as if they had practised the trying performance for weeks beforehand.

In one respect it was most fortunate that the wedding was held in Kandy, for Colombo certainly does not possess so pretty a church as that in which the ceremony took place. St. Paul's Church could never have looked so bright as it did during the service yesterday morning. It was nearly filled with a crowd of well-dressed women brimful with good wishes and congratulations for the bride, and they showed their feelings in their faces very plainly. A brighter, happier assemblage could hardly be imagined, and all was expectancy when the bride arrived with her father and mother. Everyone agreed that Miss Havelock—she will pardon the use of her maiden name for the last time—never looked better than she did on this occasion. She had a smile for all her friends as her husband led her down the aisle, and the conventional expression that the bride looked "charming" in this case was an actual fact. The service was long, but the string band of the Royal Warwicks greatly assisted to improve it, and the Bishop's exhortation at its close was unexpectedly short, the whole ceremony passing off most successfully.

A move was made to the pavilion adjoining as soon as people could get their carriages, and they found Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock waiting to receive their guests with Captain and Mrs. Lyon, who were heartily congratulated by everyone. Needless to say, the presents were closely scrutinised, eliciting the admiration of all. Their arrangement permitted of easy examination, though the crowd at first was very great. It dispersed after a little, however, the table on which the cake was standing being shortly after the centre of attraction, for the bride proceeded to cut the magnificent cake with her husband's sword—a ceremony rendered more than usually attractive by the deft and charming manner in which it was performed on this occasion. Sir E. Walker proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and, though speech-making is hardly his forte, he carried out the task very efficiently and appropriately, expressing the sense of pleasure which all present felt on the occasion, and referring to the hearty welcome which both the bride and bridegroom would receive should the pursuit of the latter's profession ever bring him once more to the Island. The words were well chosen and heartily applauded. But, curiously enough, the bridegroom never responded—this little omission being doubtless due to inadvertence—and there was no more speech-making, which probably accounted for the good humour which everyone seemed to display. After a photograph had been taken of a few of those present whilst the bride was changing her dress, the guests wandered through the rooms listening to the strains of the excellent string band of the Warwicks, and when at last the time came for the bride and bridegroom to depart, they arrived on the steps of the portico almost before anyone was aware of their presence. It was then that rice was literally poured on them ; but they soon escaped the attention of their friends, and after that the guests did not remain long, everyone bidding Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock good-bye, and offering them the sincerest wishes for the welfare of their daughter.

The general show of frocks was undoubtedly better than has been displayed in Colombo or Kandy for some time, brightness of colour being the distinguishing feature. Pink appeared to be most favoured, and chiefly in crepon, one or two pretty dresses of this material and colour being seen, and the fresh faces of up-country ladies being particularly noticeable. Lady Havelock wore a lovely dress of peach-coloured satin with a small bonnet of the same ; the bride's dresses have already been described, so there is no further need to mention them. Amongst the most becoming dresses seen was undoubtedly a dove-grey, with silk pink and black bonnet worn by Mrs. Clive Justice ; whilst a green crepe bonnet with black was also much admired : a black hat and feathers completing this costume. Many also liked a turquoise blue crepe trimmed with black satin revers with small black bonnet. A dress in some soft material of new buttercup yellow, with green trimmings on the bodice, outlined with jet, had some admirers. Particular dresses are, however, somewhat difficult to single out for notice, as, although the show was generally good, the number of really striking costumes was not very large.

Many pretty arrangements of colour were seen, and the scene altogether was a distinctly bright and pleasing one. It will be a long time, indeed, before those present will forget the pleasing and interesting function at which they were fortunate enough to be present, everyone wishing the bride and bridegroom—as well as Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock—long life and every possible happiness and prosperity.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE GRADING OF CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

A long resolution is published by the Government of India in the Home Department regarding Cantonment Magistrates. In July 1893 a circular letter was addressed to all Local Governments, in which it was suggested that cantonments which have special Cantonment Magistrates should be divided into two classes, *viz.*, important (those with a civil population of 10,000 or more) and minor cantonments (those with a civil population of less than 10,000) with a view to the appointement of the most experienced officers to posts considered most onerous and responsible. It was also stated that one of the essential features of the new scheme to improve the service of Cantonment Magistrates, which has lately been introduced, is the establishment of a general service, to form a recruiting ground for a large portion of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department. The Local Governments concerned were asked whether, in order to give effect to the object mentioned, they would agree to the transfer of Cantonment Magistrates being made irrespective of Presidency and Province, and to the selection and appointment of these officers being left to the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council is glad to observe that the suggested qualification of Cantonments has been everywhere accepted except as regards certain cantonments under the Foreign Department, where the circumstances are peculiar. The proposal that the selection and appointment of Cantonment Magistrates for these cantonments should be left to the Government of India is also generally accepted. The resolution directs that in future the Government of India will nominate officers to the department. The services of the officers selected from time to time will be placed at the disposal of the Local Governments, who will then empower them. In making selections the Government of India will endeavour to secure that officers having local experience in each Province and Presidency shall be duly represented, as far as possible, in the cantonments therein situated. Vacancies for not more than three months may be filled up, as at present, by Local Governments without reference to the Government of India. Noticing that exception has been taken to the proposed transfer of officers between different Presidencies and Provinces, it is explained that the Government of India in no way wish to waste local knowledge, and experience by frequent transfers to distant parts of India. They do not propose to transfer any officer without consulting the Local Governments concerned, or without communicating the confidential reports concerning his character and capacity. If it is shown that it will be a distinct administrative advantage not to make a proposed transfer, the rule will be relaxed. A list of 32 Cantonment Magistracies is given, of which seven are classed as minor, namely, Deesa, Fyzabad, Benares, Ranikhet, Jhansi, Roorkee, and Chakrata.

The frequency of fever amongst the crews of the British warships in MaltaHarbour forms the subject of a report to the Admiralty. It is pointed out that fever has been for some time, and is at present, remarkably prevalent amongst the sailors ; and the authorities at Malta, having thoroughly investigated the subject, conclude that the epidemic is due to outlets of sewage into the harbour. Steps have been taken to remedy the evil.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Although it may be taking a too optimistic view of the plague to say that its devastating progress has been stayed, it is at least correct to state that the numbers of patients are steadily on the decline, and there is good reason for hoping that it will soon be stamped out and will not remain with us throughout the summer as was confidently predicted a few weeks ago. One bad feature, however, is the attack of Mr. H. E. Allen, an assistant in the Hongkong Dispensary, who does not appear to have been brought into contact with the disease so much as many of the European residents, and particularly the house-to-house search parties and the military cleansing parties. According to the latest accounts, Mr. Allen's condition was very hopeful. Two Japanese scientists sent down from Japan to carry out bacteorological and pathological researches in connection with the plague have also contracted the disease, and are under treatment on board the Hygeia. A Eurasian clerk named F. H. Benning, in the service of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., has succumbed to the plague. On the other hand, two of the soldiers who were the first Europeans to be attacked by the plague have been discharged cured. It was feared in the beginning of the week that the disease was going to spread to the European community which has enjoyed practical immunity from it up to the present time, but all fears have been dissipated and no apprehension of such a development is entertained. One thing that is said to have brought about the decrease in the number of plague cases amongst the Chinese—apart from the attenuation of the population—is the removal of patients surreptitiously to a native hospital at Lai-chikok, a village on the Kowloon Peninsula not far beyond the boundary which defines Chinese from British territory. The Permanent Committee established a *cordon sanitaire* in the harbour and took other steps to prevent the removal of patients, and the Committee at first stated that very few cases were allowed to escape the surveillance of the authorities. But the Chinese found the supervision irksome and got the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to approach the Governor and protest against the action of the Committee. The result was that the Governor issued a proclamation allowing the removal of Chinese patients to Lai-chi-kok twice a day. Orders were given to the Committee to make arrangements for the removal of patients. The Committee revolted, and the Chairman, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., forwarded to his Excellency a letter which practically tells him to refrain from interfering in work already delegated by him to the Sanitary Board. Some correspondence has taken place on the subject, and matters are at present at a deadlock. The proclamation up to the present moment has remained a dead-letter so far as the Committee is concerned. In some respect the situation is ridiculous, for here we have a special body called into existence to meet a peculiar emergency defying the Governor.—The Permanent Committee has submitted to the Government certain proposals for the treatment of the infected houses throughout the Colony, and important suggestions are made to prevent the erection of badly planned and faulty constructed houses in future.—During the past six weeks trade has been stagnated, very little business is being done, and the godowns are filled with goods which the Chinese buyers do not come forward to take up.—*Overland China Mail* (June 5).

FRENCH ANIMUS AGAINST ENGLAND.

With reference to the sending of a Russian fleet to Moorish waters, with instructions to Admiral Avelon to co-operate with the French, M. Francois Deloncle has recently written to the "Matin" an article which deserves attention as indicating French "animus" as regards England.

"The hour is marked by destiny," says M. Deloncle, "when Russia, drawn by an irresistible force, will descend on the Indus, and all the sepoys that England keeps in Hindustan to preserve order over her 300 millions of subjects, all the forts with which the passes of her North-West frontier bristle, all the traps which she will lay on the route of the invasion, will not prevent the fulfilment of the marvellous prophecy of Bonaparte, that England, strong through India, will find in India the tomb of her Empire. When that time comes, they will regret in London that they have no longer by their side the French, as in the Crimea, to sustain them, and perhaps even to save them. They will lament the misfortunes caused by the narrow and exasperating policy employed by them against our country. What good will Italy do them at such a decisive hour? Will Germany furnish a single Pomeranian to meet upon the Indus or the Ganges so formidable an invasion. Of what use will Egypt then be to them, and the Upper Nile? Already, when one recalls the long efforts of English statesmen to prevent Russia from approaching the Mediterranean and placing a fleet there, and when one beholds Russian war vessels mingling with the French, English, Spanish, and Italian fleets before Tangier, it is possible to calculate the immense extent of ground lost by British influence in the concert of the nations. If one remembers, also, that this effective presence of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean is only one of the first facts of the preface of the new history of the Russian exploits, if one notes that, apart from the spontaneous intervention of Russia in 1875 in Germany's plans to attack France, the special agreement of Russia and France began to take shape only on the morrow of the English occupation of Egypt, if one then obtains a glimpse of the fact that the unintelligent maintenance of that occupation has transported from Constantinople to Cairo, and from Cairo to Bombay, the seat of the Eastern Question, it will be understood that France might in her turn, strong in the example of Russia, as mild and as collected as her ally, await events and be patient.

"An English statesman, the first perhaps of his time, has been successively British Commissioner in Syria (when, after having occupied Syria in order to re-establish order, France nobly evacuated it in accordance with its engagements), then Under-Secretary of State for India, then Governor-General of Canada, then Ambassador of the Queen at St. Petersburg, then Ambassador at Constantinople, then British Commissioner in Egypt, then Viceroy of India and conqueror of Upper Burma, and then Ambassador of the Queen at Rome. We have the honour of possessing for two years this great diplomat, this valiant patriot, as Ambassador of the Queen and the Empress of the Indies, to the French Republic. His modesty would reproach us for attributing to his sole direction, always clear, always active, always powerful, the policy followed by his Government towards us since that date of 1882 when, during the bombardment of Alexandria, the illustrious descendant of Sheridan had just left Russia in order to represent his gracious Sovereign at the Court of the Sultan in Constantinople. And yet all who read the brilliant list of his services and his promotions during the last 12 years, all who admire the prodigious amount of his work in Syria, in Canada, in Russia, in India, in Egypt (1882, the morrow of the occupation) in Burma (on the Upper Mekong), at Rome (the treaties for the Anglo-Italian division of Ethiopia, 1891), all will agree with us in glorifying Great Britain for possessing such a servant, while at the same time regretting that so great a mind has done such great things simply against the present of France and not enough for the future of England.

"We are well aware that our obstinacy in protesting against the English work of the last 12 years in the name of the best interests of England, as of the interests of France, is looked upon by English public opinion and the Commons as the indication of a bad partisan and meddlesome spirit. One word more. This state of mind, of which the illustrious diplomat Lord Dufferin and Ava is among us the most celebrated representative, is called in a term of Anglo-Indian slang 'Jingoism.' A 'Jingo' in England is the holder of the doctrine that everything must be done, especially against France, that the whole world may one day become a British Empire. It is the cold fanaticism of Imperial policy. Now your Excellency knows what 'Jingo' means in Persian Hindustan. It is the man of the 'jing,' a Persian word signifying 'the Holy war' in the sense of a general insurrection of India against the infidels. 'Jingoism' is thus the policy of the 'Holy war.' You are 'Jingoist.' We quite understand. But take care lest, with France no longer at your side, you have the 'Holy war' much sooner than you yourselves fear. It is said that the mangoe trees of Hindustan have been smeared for some months from the Punjab to the Deccan by unknown hands, and that these smears announce a fresh protest against 'violated rights.' Do you believe that the last African treaties, the forgetting of the promise given in Egypt, all this brutal policy of the 'fait accompli' which has triumphed these last 12 years, is quite the sort of thing to wash away the smear and to fortify England for the day of 'Jingoism.'"

"L'Echo de l'Armee" states that a mostimportant transaction is said to be contemplated by Russia. Portugal seems disposed to cede to Russia, for a consideration, a great part of her colonial possessions—among others in India, the town of Daman (at no great distance from Bombay), further, the territory of Goa which with its large area would enable Russia to establish an important colony there. The question of the purchase by Russia of the Portuguese part of Timor is also on the tapis. This acquisition would be of particular importance owing to the strategic position of the Isle of Timor in face of the Australian continent.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 20.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, 21st Infy, off leave, from Poona.

July 21.

Gib, 2nd Lt, Bo, 11th N Lanc Regt, on duty.

July 23.

Cowper, Capt, Bengal, 10th Lancers, on leave, from Australia.
Lyon, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Border Regt, from leave, from Ceylon.
Weller, Capt, 14th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from Australia
Hotham, Major, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURE—July 24.

Lyon, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Border Regt, on leave, to Multan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next. A match between Troops will be arranged.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place on Friday next :—

Fort Head Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
At 8-45 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 21st instant and posted to No 3 Sub-division No 1 Company :—No 415 Gunner H V Faulconer.

3. Leave of absence is granted as follows :—2nd Lieut L Penny, from the 24th instant to the 4th proximo ; and Gunner E C Morecroft, for 2 months from the 24th instant.

4. During the absence on leave of 2nd Lieut L Penny, Lieut H W Barrow will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 21).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Fiddian is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab :—Surgeon-Capt A Coleman, and H R C Barber, MB, B Ch.

SANITARY.

Surgn-Lieut-Col W A C Roe, IMS (Bengal), at present officiating as Sanitary Commr of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Capt D Beames, 19th Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as Offg Cant Magte of Jullundur.

The Services of Capt K Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as Offg Cant Magte of Ferozepore.

POLICE.

The sevices of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police :—Lieut W C Palceologus, I S C, 28th Punjab Infy ; Lieut C McM Davis, I S C, 24th Punjab Infy ; Lieut R J D Moseley, I S C, 15th Sikhs ; and Lieut G W Johnson, I S C, 3rd Punjab Cavy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J F Duthie, Director of the Botanical Dept, Northern India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr W A Bian is appointed to officiate as Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India during the absence of Mr W L Dallas, on one year's furlough.

Mr C L Griesbach, C I E, Supt of the Geological Survey Dept of India, is appointed Director of the Dept, vice Dr W King, retired.

Mr E D Maclagan, I C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days.

Mr D C J Ibbetson, C S, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India is appointed to officiate as Secy in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture during the absence of Sir E C Buck, Kt, C S I, on furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Georges Gaume as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi, during the absence of Mr E de Bailon.

Capt A F Pinhey, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assist Political Agent at Banswara, is posted as Political Agent in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Major T C Pears, or until further orders.

2nd-Lieut A S Caper, R A, offg Sqdn Officer (on probation), 2nd Regt, C I H, is granted leave to Bombay, for three months to study the Native languages.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the subjects prescribed under rule II, clause A, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Dept :—Capt F E Younghusband, CIE, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, and Political Officer in Chitral ; and Lieut the Hon'ble A F Napier, ISC, lately Assist to the British Agent at Gilgit.

Lieut E T Carwithen, I S C, offg Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infy, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, and Adjt, Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from date of joining, and during such time as Lieut F T C Hughes may officiate as Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, or until further orders.

Surgn-Lieut-Col E Lawrie, MB, IMS, (Bengal), Residency Surgn at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgn-Lieut-Col C Little, MD, I M S (Madras), Sanitary Commr, Inspr-Genl of Dispensaries, and Supt of Vaccination, in the the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn at Hyderabad, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Lieut-Col E Lawrie, MB, or until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr R A Mactaggart as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat-Transport Department.—Lieut F W H Forteath, I S C, Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut A N Lovell, I S C, offg wing officer, 5th Infy, to be offg squadron officer, 2nd Lancers, vice Lieut T L Ormiston.

Medical Department.—Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col W S M Price, Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the administrative medical staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surg-Col, vice Surgn-Col T Walsh, transferred to the Madras presidency.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps :—Second-Lieut R J Ross, attached to the 4th Madras Infy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Capt R T R Laurence, R E, Ex Eng, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, (p. a.) for two years, ; and Capt L H Perry R A, commandant, No 4, Field Battery, Hyderabed Contingent, (p. a.) for fifteen months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, Col M J King-Harman, I S C, Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, for eight months ; and Lieut-Col C M Keighly, D S O, I S C, Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, for three months.

Capt C L Hamilton, I S C, squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavy for three months and fifteen days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut H G Stainforth, I S C, squadron officer and adjutant, 4th Bengal Cav, for one year, ; Surgn-Capt A G Hendley; for nine months,; and Surgn-Lieut P St C More for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut C E E F K Macquoid, I S C, squadron officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contigent, to await result of Staff College examination.

Capt F J H Barton, I S C (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry, Comdt and Dist Supt of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted leave for six months.

Major-Genl H Chapman, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance.

Major G W C Bruce, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service on the half-pay pension of his rank.

Major J Kelly, Depy Com, Ordnance Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Rangoon Volr Artillery—Surgn-Capt T F Pedley to be Surgn-Major.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, C S I, C I E, Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Col W S S Bisset, C I E, R E, Offg Director Genl of Railways and Offg Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is appointed Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept in succession to Mr F L O'Callaghan, C S I, C I E.

Lieut-Col T Gracey, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, and Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as Director General of Railways and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, Railway Branch.

Mr F B Hebbert, Under Secrt to to Govt of India, Railway Branch, and Depy Director General of Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, Railway Branch, pending the return of Col Gracey from privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr L G Prickett, Assist Secy to the Gov of India in the Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, vice Mr F B Hebbert.

Mr T Ker, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is premitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government.

Mr A E Adie, Dist Traffic Supdt, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class 1 of that establishment, during the absence of Mr P D Barclay on privilege leave.

Mr P Rainier, Dist Traffic Supt, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supdt of the Burma State Railway in class 1 of the establishment, during the absence of Mr W Innes on privilege leave.

Lieut-Col W S S Bisset, C I E., R E., Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, will, in addition to his own duties, be in charge of the duties of Director Genl of Railway, pending the return of Lieut-Col T Gracey, R E., from from privilege leave.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*).

The Revd T M M Griffiths, Chaplain of Agra, privilege leave for three months.

Mirza Kasim Beg Chagtai, probationary Depy Collr, Jaunpur, privilege leave for three months.

Surg-Capt J M Cadell, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to officiate as Civil Surg, 2nd class, and to be posted to the Etawah district.

Revd H C Spring, Chaplain, on return from furlough to Agra.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Maj H St P Maxwell, I S C, C S I, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, is posted to Manipur as Pol Agent and Supdt of the State.

Mr A Porteous, I C S, Depy Commr and Offg Pol Agent in Manipur and Supdt of the State, on being relieved by Maj H St P Maxwell, I S C, C S I, is transferred to the North Lushai Hills, and appointed to officiate as Pol Officer, from date on which he receives charge from Capt G H Loch.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WE suppose most people have by now become accustomed to seeing the front ranks of our dragoon regiments carrying lances, writes a correspondent, but I hear the innovation is not particularly popular among the men or officers. A lance is a weapon which requires a very highly trained man to use it to advantage, and it has the great disadvantage of being actually an encumbrance at close quarters. On account of the amount of training required to make an expert lancer the Austrians have decided not to follow the lead of the Germans, but to rely on the sword as the main cavalry weapon. It is not so long ago that there was a good deal written in various papers in favour of arming our cavalry with the revolver, and taking great pains to attain a high standard of proficiency with this weapon, and numerous instances of the value of the pistol to the horseman were cited from the American Civil War. I certainly think that the introduction of the revolver would be an excellent thing if pains were taken to make the men expert shots, but I am perfectly certain that if revolvers were introduced only about forty rounds per pistol would be allowed annually for practice. I think we had better make the best of the weapons we have.

"La France Militaire" takes up the question of the relative merits of the French and German artillery, stating that in the first place it is not correct that Germany has adopted for her artillery a recoil-suppressing apparatus, as the whole question is still in the experimental stage, and the "trail-spade" brake as yet is merely a crude attempt at a solution. It has the drawback of adding further weight to an already cumbersome system. In burying itself in the ground it frequently renders withdrawal a difficult matter, and on a rocky ground, for instance, it would be next to useless. Moreover, the gun-carriage in being checked receives a violent shock, which will displace the aim of the gun, and, as our contemporary says, the Germans are too prudent to embark in the wholesale manufacture of such an imperfect article. The spade-brake attached to the axle has given better results, nevertheless the report thereon was far from satisfactory. French artillerymen have been studying the recoil question for years past. A long time back General Treuille de Beaulieu proposed to arrange some small holes in the underneath part of the chase of the gun, in order to give vent to the gases, but this system was subject to the serious drawback that the rush of gases would whirl up dust and pebbles from the ground, which would both inconvenience the men and betray the position of the gun to the enemy. In fine, our contemporary asserts that there is no reason to suppose that Germany will arrive any sooner than France at any practical solution of this question.

We seem to have by no means reached the limit of speed at which it is possible to drive a small craft through the sea, as each of the new torpedo gunboats so far completed has excelled in speed all its predecessors. For instance, the Ferret, built by Messrs. Laird, beat Messrs. Yarrow's Havock, but was itself beaten by the Hornet, of the same firm, which now, however, has to strike its flag to the Daring, which little boat recently accomplished wonders when run over the measured mile on the Maplins. The Daring is fitted with the tubulous, or water-tube boilers, designed by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick, her builders, which boilers gave wonderfully satisfactory results, steam being rapidly generated and maintained at a high pressure, with a very economical expenditure of coal. Steaming against the tide, not, however, running very strongly, a speed of almost 29 knots, or, over 33 miles, was made, and the manner in whish the steam was blowing off during the run suggested that an even greater speed could have been reached if required. So the Daring is now the fastest craft on the water, and the Hornet is ousted from her pride of place. We wonder how long it will be before even the terrific pace of the Daring will be surpassed. Messrs. Thornycroft have also been very successful with their last torpedo-boat, No. 92, which, when tried recently on the Maplins, made 24·52 knots of the measured mile in a nasty tumble of a sea, and averaged 24·12 knots in three hours' continuous steaming.

The youthful King of Spain has just been provided with a pretty but costly toy in the shape of an Infant Regiment. Among the Miquelets of St. Sebastian some four hundred recruits have been raised, the limit of age being from five to eight. They are equipped with real rifles,on a reduced scale,of course, made expressly in the Royal Factory, and they wear a blue uniform and red cap. Everything is complete—pioneers, band, and drummers. The corps is divided into six companies, each with its captain and subalterns, and the organisation is exactly the same as in a regiment of the line. The first muster took place the other day, and the preliminary drills were to be got through before his Majesty arrived,on July 10, to take command of the baby battalion.

A soldiers' friend has just passed from among us. The death of Miss Daniell will be felt as a personal bereavement by British soldiers of every rank and in every quarter of the globe. That noble lady devoted her life to the advancement of the best interests of the officers and men. Her Soldiers' Home at Aldershot was the first of its kind ever opened at that station, and the branch establishments which she founded in London and in other garrison towns have long been centres of light and usefulness. Miss Daniell was a tender-hearted Christian, whose influence on the soldiers was all of the highest and best. She has not lived in vain for in spite of discouragment, she set a splendid example, and unnumbered blessings will be called down on her memory.

The report of the Aldershot Military Society for 1893 gives evidence of satisfactory progress. The society may be said still to be in its childhood, for it only sprang into existence in 1888. Since that time the members have increased from 486 to 730; the number of volumes in the library has risen from 2,527 to 4,062. Of the 1,902 volumes added to the library, 1,190 dealt with military science, 450 with military history, 93 with military biography, and 160 were miscellaneous. Four lectures were delivered last year and four war games were played under the auspices of the society. It is proposed that the honorary secretary shall arrange, if possible, for lectures, during next autumn and winter, on five of the following subjects:—Supply on Active Service; Lessons to be gained from our Small Wars since 1870; The Role of Cavalry as affected by Modern Arms of Precision; Field Fortification as applied to Modern Conditions of Warfare; The Soldier s Dress as adapted to Modern Requirements; How far the Lessons of the Franco-German War are now out of date; Umpiring during Field Manœuvres as practised by various Nations; Do our National Requirements demand that we should train our troops in two directions, viz. (a) for European Warfare; (b) for Savage Warfare? The Use and Abuse of Manœuvres on a large scale. The only point in connection with the report which is open to criticism is that which deals with war games. In Germany officers of all ranks play these games with the utmost enthusiam. Are four games in a year sufficient for a society established at our largest military centre for the purposes of promoting professional study? It is said that young officers at Aldershot think that they are not afforded opportunities of studying the way of handling the three arms. Could not the Military Society do something to help them? In the list of players at Aldershot there is not even a captain! Two major-generals, four lieutenant-colonels, and two majors—both seconds in command! It is a matter the Council might fairly take into consideration. It may be said that games are not popular, but is anything done to render them so? We think not.

Mr. Rentoul did good service in calling attention in the House of Commons, the other day, to the manner in which of late years the Army Examinations have been "jerrymandered," so as to play into the hands of the public schoolmasters, who according to their own admission at their recent conference, have done little to meet either the reasonable expectations of parents or the requirements of the Service. The answer to the Honourable Member's questions, which was put into Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's mouth, was by no means satisfactory. There is absolutely no sound reason for departing from the usage of the past twenty years. It is really too bad that gentlemen in the position of our public schoolmasters should not only notoriously fail to do their duty as trainers of the youthful intellect, but should practically have it in their power to define the lines of examination, so as to defeat, where possible, the better trained candidates from "outside." For ourselves, we only desire to see justice done all round; but there is a great deal in the complaint of the "Soldier Officer" that, being "a compartively poor man, and as such precluded from paying the large fees demanded at the public schools, he has to submit to seeing his boys handicapped in an examination which ought to be conducted fairly." If we are to have open competition, it should be like the character of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. That it is not so now is proved by the dissatisfaction which exists among parents and tutors, a dissatisfaction which seems likely to find forcible expression in the House of Commons. The public schools are well endowed. They have every fair chance of success; they have prestige and large connections. Why should they be further favoured to the detriment of the public at large, and the sons of soldiers and sailors in particular? Let schools stand or fall according to their own merits, and then parents will be fairly guided in selecting teachers for their sons.

The new examination of majors for promotion will, it is understood, be carried out in India as far as possible at camps-of-exercise. The order at present applies only to officers in the British Service. Majors in the Staff Corps attain Lieutenant-Colonel's rank as a matter of course after 26 years' service, but they may be required also to pass an examination as a test of efficiency. Their promotion cannot depend on any examination, but their appointment to regimental and staff command may.

NOTICES.

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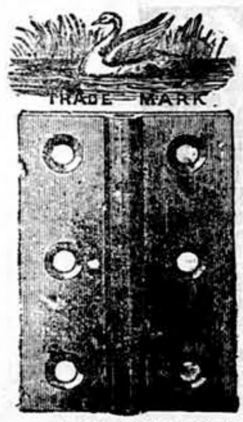

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
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Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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From
P. E. ESBENSEN. COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
P. E. ESBENSEN & Co. COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
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TOILET WATER

Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin

KANANGA EXTRACT

A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.

RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

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DISEASES OF THE CHEST

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

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ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

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SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

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all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

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Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

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Sir Samuel Baker,

THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"1st October, 1893.

"DEAR SIRS,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

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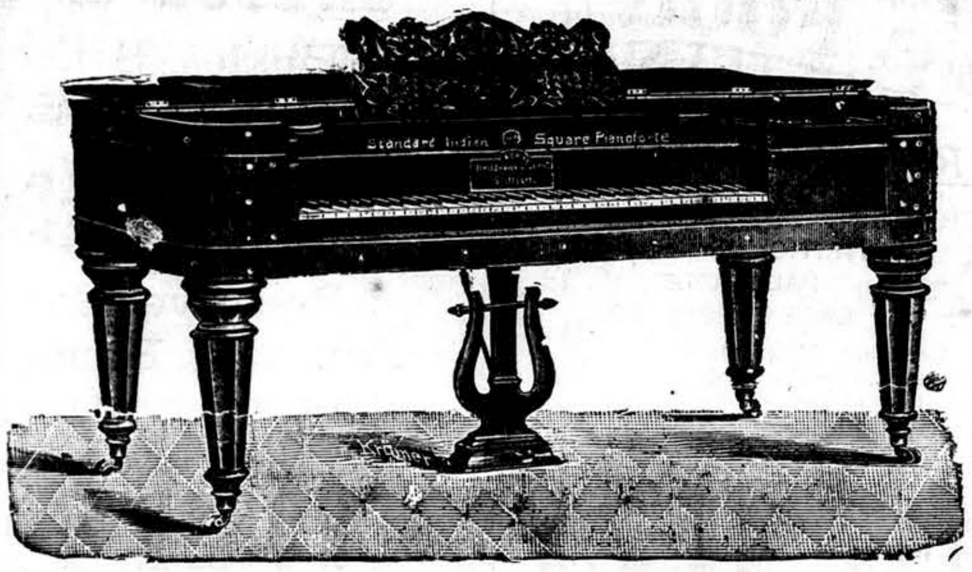
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



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STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
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ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, DELICACY OF TOUCH POWER AND PURITY OF TONE AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875.
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25
Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18
Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Set of Crystal Insulators ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

HONOURS.

Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
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Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

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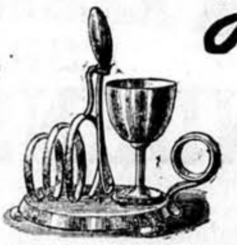
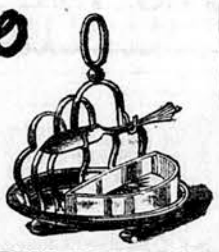
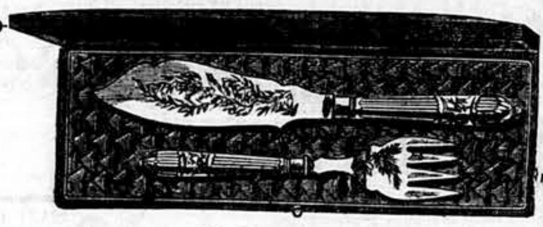
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.



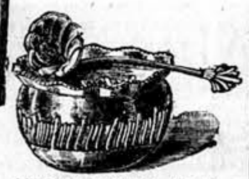
EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.



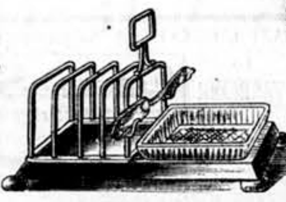
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



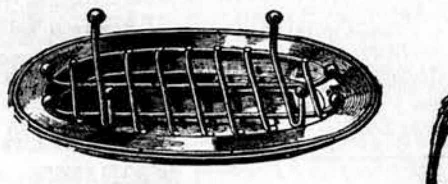
ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.



SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



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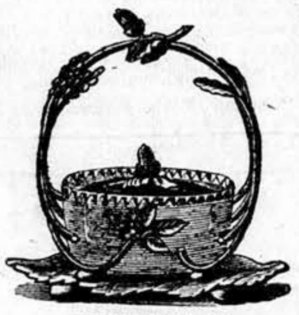
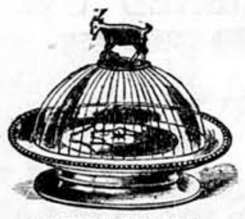


BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.



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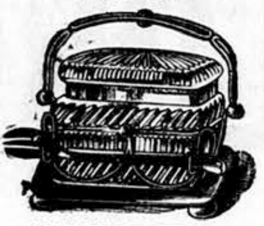
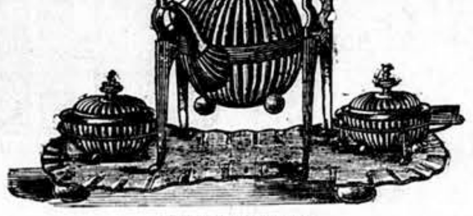
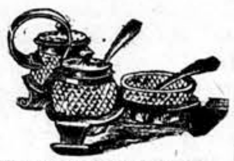


CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.



TEA SERVICE. BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 86 Cash.



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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

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PRODUCES
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandru... Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR : is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The be... Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

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JAMES WATSON'S
OLD BLENDED CRAWFORD
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Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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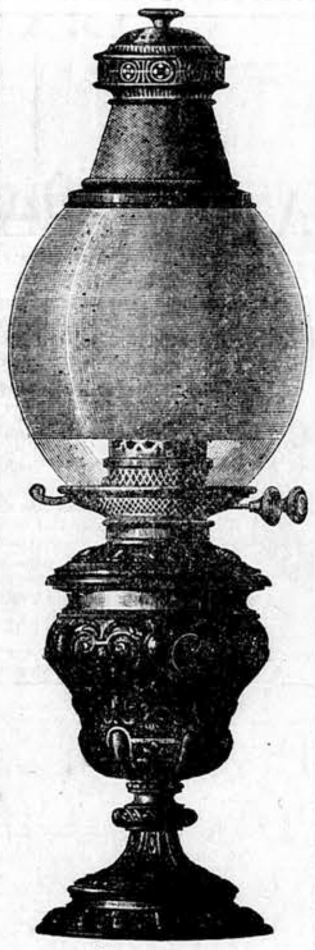
TEA KETTLES AND COFFEE MACHINES.



No. 8076.
STORMPROOF
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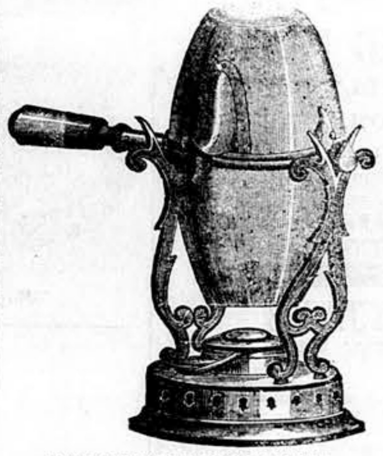
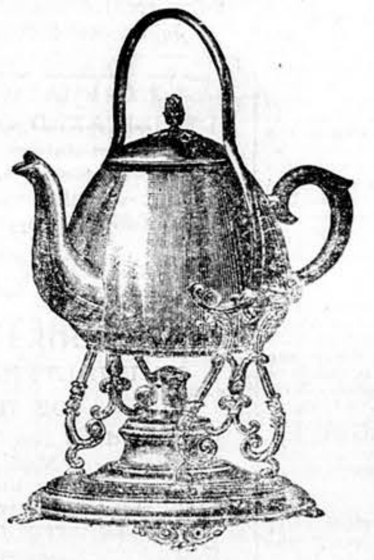
THE
CELEBRATED
RUSSIAN
COFFEE MACHINE.

Works very rapidly and unfailingly, produces the finest cup of Coffee.



RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE No. 250, polished copper with nickel mountings.

4 cups Rs. 11-8
6 „ „ 14-0
8 „ „ 15-8



TEA KETTLE
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POLISHED BRASS.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pint Rs. 22.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 25.

Polished Copper with nickel mountings.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pint Rs. 26.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 30.

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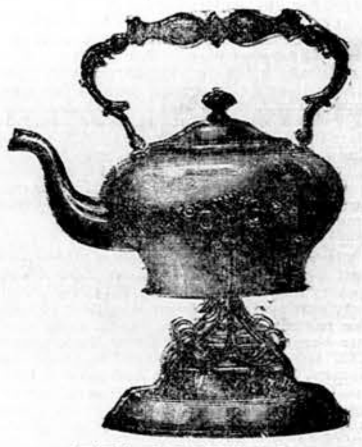
BLOCK TIN
(NICKEL-PLATED)
COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

The easiest apparatus for Servants.

4 cups Rs. 3-6
6 „ „ 4-6
8 „ „ 4-12



TEA KETTLE
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POLISHED BRASS.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pint Rs. 19-0
$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 27-8

Polished copper.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pint Rs. 20-12
$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 34-0

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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